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R. R. COYLE

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FEATURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Among the interesting features next week will be another article by Prof. Robertson—some of his historical gleanings.
The fifth of President Frost's Familiar Letters is also to appear—Dr. Pearsons, Friend of the Mountaineers.
The article on Modern Filtration which we announced for this issue was crowded out at the last moment and will possibly be run next week.

BEREA WORKERS PRAISED

"The Leslie County Teachers' Institute was held in the Baptist church here last week. Prof. Lewis, of Berea, was the instructor and he kept the teachers on the move all the time. The Institute was well attended, almost every teacher in the county being present.

...
"Miss Boatright gave examples of her work in Berea, teaching small children, which will be a great help to the teachers of the county. The talks on Home Science by Miss Morrow should appeal to every person in Leslie County, and the teachers should use their efforts in conveying these interesting features of the Institute to the people of their respective districts.

...
"It was undoubtedly the best Institute ever held in Hyden."—Leslie Banner.

SONGS OF FLYTIME

O wad some power the giffie gie us
To swat the flies before they see us.
It wad frae monie a sickness free us—
—M. J. R.

OUR MOST DANGEROUS FOES

The flies are getting in their work. The scores are nearly all on their side. Day after day and hour after hour adds to the roll of the dead from Typhoid, Diarrhoea and the so called Summer Complaint—all unnecessarily dead—and the season for these diseases has just begun. What shall the full record be? Whose house is secure against these scourges?

There were reported to the State Board of Health last year 18,387 cases and 1,818 deaths from Typhoid, 18,240 cases and 1,642 deaths from Diarrhoeal diseases of infancy and childhood and 17,624 cases and 840 deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea in adults—56,251 cases and 4,300 deaths charged up to three diseases, three diseases that depend almost wholly upon the house fly for their transmission and propagation. In other words, no flies, no Typhoid, no flies, no Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

And what is being done towards exterminating the pests—towards preventing these diseases? We would like to report the battle won, but the facts are to the contrary. The warfare upon the house fly—the Typhoid fly—has just begun. A few more people than last year may have their houses screened and a few more may be fighting them out of dining room and kitchen, but that does not mean much. The fight will never be won that way. No screening will keep them all out and no swatting will kill them all.

And, further, this is neither the wisest nor easiest way. When we begin to realize the deadful nature of the fight that is on our hands—begin to consider it real warfare—we shall be ready to resort to strategem, and then we shall see how much easier it is to disinfect the privy or manure pile than it is to chase out and kill a sextillion of flies, the offspring of the privy and stable. And that is not all. We shall find a little chloride of lime, a little carbolic acid, and a few gallons of kerosene cheaper than two months of Typhoid with its consequent disturbance of the household, its doctors' bills, and its possible funeral expenses.

We must screen against them, of course, as long as a single fly remains, and we may continue the swatting process, but the victory is to be won in backyard, in privy and stable—in the removal of filth or in disinfecting it.

"No flies, no Typhoid." Yes, and there is something more—no filth, no flies, or, no filth, no Typhoid. After all it isn't the flies we are fighting—it is the filth. The flies do not produce the disease germs. They only carry them. But in getting rid of the filth we make way with both germs and flies.—We prevent disease, we rob death of its victims, we prolong life.

Family Tree in Swatless Town

"Mr. House Fly and Miss Musca Domestica were married on May 10. They intended to be married in June, the month of brides, but they decided to be original and so were married in May. They will spend their honeymoon in the sugar bowl.

"Born, May 30, to Mr. and Mrs. House Fly, 120 bouncing babies. Mother and children doing well. The father sat up two days naming them.

"The engagement is announced of the 120 children of Mr. and Mrs. House Fly to the 120 children of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Wilbur Fly. (Later.) They are married. The wedding occurred on June 10. After June 11 will be at home in the pantry.

"Born, June 20, to the 120 June brides mentioned in former dispatches, 14,400 bouncing little fly babies. Their names are as follows: James, William, John, Herbert, Richard, Henry, and so on. Space forbids a full account of their names.

BEREA FAIR

Last week was Fair week at Berea—Fair week and Show week, and everybody and his folks seemed to have a high old time—not a bad time by any means, but a good time. What was lacking at the Fair during the day was made up at night, both there and at the Shows.

Indeed it reminded the Citizen reporter a good deal of Commencement week, especially, Commencement Day. There were the crowds, there was the merry-go-round, the toy balloon vender and rubber ball man, the snake charmer, the fortune teller, the slicker and game of chance man and woman of every kind and description—all there because, because it was exceedingly profitable to be there as it always is where people have more money than they know what to do with—more money than the home and community need, as everybody knows is the case in Berea and vicinity.

GOEBEL REWARD FUND

Of the \$100,000 appropriated by the Legislature in 1900 to apprehend and convict the murderers of Senator Goebel only \$2,000 were ever drawn out for use by the commissioners, and of this sum \$1,003 were returned to Auditor James, Monday, showing that \$18,997 were actually expended.

Continued on last page.

The Citizen man had an interesting experience. He was there, as everybody else, to see and be seen and enjoy the fun, and so he went the rounds of the fakirs' stands, just as he does on Commencement Day. But he didn't do any business with them. He was taken for a preacher and the things had a way of closing down or up when he approached. Now, of course, they are mistaken but, if they hadn't been, he isn't able to see why what is good for other people shouldn't be good for the preacher. He has been brought up to think that the preacher ought to have the best that is going, and in that particular booth were a number of fancy canes, some with revolvers attached and some with real greenbacks and all the reporter was required to do to get any or all of them was simply to throw a ring over them—a perfectly easy matter—but the boss of the ranch, a big live doll, pocketed

[Continued on fifth page]

Little and often is what fills the purse. Few are the fortunes made by "lucky strikes."

Any man with the inclination to save should come to this bank and start an account, no matter if it be but \$1.00.

We teach you to save.
We make it easy to save.
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We allow 4 per cent interest on savings and compute the interest twice a year.

Money deposited on or before the 3rd day of the month is entitled to the full month's interest.

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FAMILIAR LETTER FROM PRES'T FROST

THE SUMMER SUNDAY SCHOOL

The other day a gentleman was telling me the history of one of the leading men in Chicago. It turned upon the fact that a certain business man recognized his talents, and secured for him his promotion from an insignificant clerkship to a place in which his talents manifested themselves in large affairs. "How did the man find out he had those talents?" I asked. "He had noticed how well he had managed a little mission Sunday school," was the answer.

In hundreds of districts, now that the public schools are open, the Sunday schools will be started, or, if they are already in operation, they will be strongly reinforced.

Some people say that it does not pay to organize a Sunday school because it is pretty sure to run down in the winter. This does not seem to me a sensible view of the matter. Why should we object to starting a garden in the spring because we know that things will be frozen in the winter? Of course it is better where a Sunday school can be carried on all year round, and we should make strenuous efforts to do so. However, I would start a Sunday school every July, even if I knew it must close up at Christmas time. The work one may do in a Sunday school which lasts only six months may be worth more than all the rest he ever does in a lifetime.

Sunday is certainly a divine institution. God started it at the beginning of the world, and the wisest people have always been those who most believe in the proper use of one day for religion and rest every week. No doubt there is a great deal of Sabbath breaking, also, but I believe that Sabbath keeping is on the increase.

Now Sunday is a harder day for children and young people than for those who are older. Older people need rest more than the children, and enjoy it more, and they have more things to think about. On the other hand, the children need a great deal of instruction which nobody finds time to give them through the week. Sunday school comes in to meet this situation, and with all its shortcomings it is one of the most blessed institutions in the world today.

Any one, who is really in earnest and loves children and young people, can start a Sunday school, or help one which is started already. Fortunately it is not necessary to have an ideal Sunday school, a "Scrub" Sunday school is a great deal better than no Sunday school at all. One of the most famous Sunday schools in New

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Tariff Bills May Die in Conference.—The Income Tax Amendment Will Finally Be Ratified.—Our Export of Farm Products.—Unionists Lose in House of Commons.

NOT READY FOR VETO

The Wool Bill, the Free List Bill and the Cotton Bill may yet fail to reach the President and he may be saved the exercise of the veto power. The trouble comes over the fact that the Senate and House passed different bills and they are now in conference with a view to reconciling their differences, but it is said that the conferees cannot agree. We do not know whether this would be a happy solution of the matter, for we believe the country will sustain the President in a veto, since, to pass these measures now would be to repudiate the work of the commission now at work on these schedules and make the tariff the paramount issue in politics again for years to come. Let the commission report and Congress act upon the data given, thus revising the tariff scientifically, schedule by schedule, and let it not be a party affair. Of course, if they do not reach the President the same result will be attained.

THE INCOME TAX

The New York Legislature has voted favorably on the Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution and it now requires only four more states for its ratification. If the amendment carries in New York it is thought that surely the other four votes can be found, as New York is the state where the burden, if there is a burden, will be felt the heaviest. It will possibly be two more years, however, before the fate of the amendment is known, for some of the Legislatures that have passed upon it or that are expected to reverse their position will not meet next year.

UNIONISTS LOSE

In the final struggle in the House of Commons over the Veto Measure opposition leader, Balfour, Monday, moved a vote of censure for the Government. The motion met with great acclaim from the Unionists but was defeated by a decisive majority. If it had carried it would possibly have resulted in the resignation of the Cabinet and a new election. Thus the restriction of the power of the House of Lords would have been postponed.

FARM PRODUCTS EXPORTED

American farmers contributed over a billion dollars' worth of merchandise, or more than one-half of the domestic products exported from the United States in the fiscal year just ended. Of the high-record exportation of \$2,013,549,025 worth of domestic merchandise in the fiscal year, 1,024 million dollars represented the value of products drawn directly or indirectly from the farm.

York City began in a livery stable. All that is necessary for a Sunday school is a teacher and some scholars. One of the greatest Sunday schools in Chicago was started in a freight car.

But there are in these days a great many helps for those who start out in Sunday school work.

The lessons are already laid out by The International Committee, and you have only to write to Cook at Elgin, Ill., for Sunday school supplies, which cost almost nothing.

But the great thing is to interest the children and young people, and to bring out the support of the best people in the neighborhood. This requires tact, diplomacy and winning efforts. Very often in the school districts people are afraid of each other,
(Continued on fifth page)

FURNITURE

The happiest couples in the world are the ones who buy their Furniture at Welch's. We have the best looking line of Furniture, Rugs, Carpet and Wall Paper in Madison County.

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A college education is getting to be mighty expensive—for alumni.

Still this is just the weather you were wishing for last February.

That wind blown summer resort advertising begins to look very catchy.

The summer girl was never more fascinating than she is this season.

An umpire never reverses a decision, although asked to do so every day.

A Sacramento minister defended Sunday baseball, and they say he struck right out.

Worse than not being able to swim these days is not being able to go swimming.

In addition to the wireless telegraph Chicago will now have permanently noiseless peddlers.

When a man boasts about his old age it is generally found that he has nothing else to boast about.

Chicago has twice as many telephones as London. But then it has twice as much to say.

A Pittsburg scientist says there is a microbe in every kiss. Pittsburg ought to know that by this time.

A new counterfeit \$20 bill is in circulation. Watch for it when the conductor hands you your change.

Visit any store where they sell straw hats and view the impressive ceremony of putting the lid on.

Redman Wanamaker is insured for \$4,500,000, but it is not stated whether he is an aviator or a canoeist.

Warmer winters are promised. It is consoling to know that they cannot be warmer than the summers.

No first class summer resort, as you may have observed, ever has any flies or mosquitoes for publication.

When you discover two souls with but a single thought the thought concerns the coolest place within reach.

A good many of our householders labor under the impression that ice is measured by the carat, like diamonds.

England has just launched her first war airship. It is called the Mayfly. Probably the implied doubt is justifiable.

One who will sit out on the bleachers when the temperature is playing around 100 must really want to see the ball game.

Football is a great game, and might be even more thrilling and spectacular if the players would ride motorcycles instead of horses.

Willie Berri's Brooklyn playmates can never brag successfully about having had the measles, for Willie stepped in the president's soup.

A New York physician says that one can escape typhoid fever by chewing tobacco. The remedy, however, is worse than the disease.

Several hundred marriages in Chicago have been declared void, thereby saving a good many people the expense of a trip to Reno.

A young woman in Brooklyn wants to marry the stepson of her father-in-law's first wife. All of which is our notion of considerable mixup.

"You'll not notice the heat if you don't talk about it," says Doctor Wiley. The trouble is that other people insist on talking about it.

NATIONS FOR PEACE

ARBITRATION TREATIES ARE SIGNED BY UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS VICTOR

Compacts Result From Suggestion of United States Chief Executive Made in Speech Made in Washington Last December.

Washington.—Three of the great world powers have taken a long stride toward the goal of universal peace. Arbitration treaties binding the United States and Great Britain and France, respectively, were signed at the White House in Washington in the presence of a notable gathering of officials and at the ministry of foreign affairs in Paris.

Secretary of State Knox signed the two treaties in behalf of the United States. James Bryce, the British ambassador, affixed his signature in behalf of Great Britain, thus completing the Anglo-American pact, with the exception of ratification by the senate. The French treaty was signed in duplicate in Paris six hours earlier by J. J. Jusserand, ambassador to the United States.

As soon as the copies of the two treaties had been signed President Taft affixed his signature to two measures for transmittal to the senate.

It was thought at first that an exchange on the Franco-American treaty would be necessary before it could be sent to the senate. Later on official notification from Paris of the signature there, President Taft decided to rush the treaties at once to the senate in the hope of securing action at this session.

The general features of the new treaties are:

All differences internationally justiciable shall be submitted to The Hague, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

Differences that either country thinks are not justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry composed of nationals of the two governments, empowered to make recommendations for their settlement. Should the commission decide that the dispute should be arbitrated, such decision will be binding.

Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is susceptible of arbitration, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute with a view of recommending a settlement without arbitration.

The commission, at request of either government, will delay its findings one year to give an opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

The convention grew directly out of President Taft's speech in Washington, December 18 last, before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, in which he said:

"If now we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some great nation to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiation, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory, or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish, as between them, the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

KILL 20 IN HAITI BATTLE

Pillagers Cause Terror in Port-au-Prince, Looters Firing Many Buildings—Anarchy Reigns.

Port-au-Prince.—Fighting between factions in the revolutionist army again broke out in the streets of the capital and in one engagement 20 were killed. Troops of General Firmin's army clashed with soldiers under General Leconte.

As a result of the conditions bordering on absolute anarchy which followed the foreign warships landed more marines. The rebels threatened to pillage the entire city.

The Dutch steamer Prinz der Niederlander, with ex-President Simon and his wife on board, left for Kingston, Jamaica, the international war fleet firing a parting salute for the deposed president.

E. A. ABBEY DIES IN LONDON

Famous American Painter Passes Away in English Capital—Appared to Be Recovering.

London, England.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, died here.

Mr. Abbey, regarding whose illness so little was made public that it was not until a day or two ago that it was known that his condition was serious, underwent an operation for liver trouble about a month ago. It is now stated that he appeared to be recovering, when a few days ago he suffered a relapse, after which he slowly sank.

Make Big Haul in Furs.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Burglars broke a plate glass window of a fur importing house here and made away with between five and six thousand dollars' worth of fine furs. The robbers jacked their loot in suit cases.

Twenty-Eight Hurt in Crash.

White Plains, N. Y.—Twenty-eight persons were injured, six of them seriously, in a collision between an automobile and a horse-drawn omnibus on one of the roads at Ophir farm, Whitelaw Reid's estate.

FIRST ONE AND THEN ANOTHER



WAR CLOUD BREAKS

GERMANY AND FRANCE REACH BASIS FOR AN AGREEMENT IN MOROCCO.

TERRITORY TO BE TRADED

Russia Plays Part of Mutual Friend—Details of Settlement Yet to Be Worked Out But Peace Between Two Nations Is Near.

Berlin.—Peace is in sight in the Moroccan trouble, which for a time threatened to shake the foundations of Europe with a war between its three great powers—England, Germany and France. After several weeks of diplomatic negotiations, in which hope of a pacific solution was almost despaired of, Germany and France have come to terms. It was announced here that Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, and Maj. von Kiderlin-Waechter, the German foreign secretary, have found a common ground of settlement, although the details remain to be worked out.

It is understood that Russia played the part of a mutual friend and interposed at London and Paris to take the rough edges off the English attitude, the challenging tone of which for a time was more threatening to peace than the actual subject of the negotiations.

Emperor William, who had planned to join Empress Auguste Victoria at Wilhelmshohe, arrived in Potsdam and will confer with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Secretary Kiderlin-Waechter.

It is officially stated that the emperor has postponed his trip to Wilhelmshohe because of the illness of the empress of the danger of infection.

The illness of her majesty, which was at first described as a heart attack, has resulted in a feverish inflammation of the tonsils. It is not considered dangerous, but the empress is confined to her room and her physicians have ordered perfect quiet for her.

PASS LARGER HOUSE BILL

Senate Adopts Measure Raising Membership in Lower Branch of Congress From 391 to 433.

Washington.—The congressional reapportionment bill passed the senate by an undivided vote, but the measure, as it came from the house, was so amended as to safeguard against gerrymandering of congressional districts by the state.

The measure gives the house 433 members, an increase of 42 over the present representation. This does not include the new members which will be sent from Arizona and New Mexico.

The Democratic cotton bill cutting an average of 21 per cent. from the present duty passed the house, all the Democrats and thirty insurgents voting for it. The total vote was 202 to 91.

The bill cuts the average tariff on cotton manufactured goods from 48 to 27 per cent. ad valorem, a 21 per cent. reduction in duty that the Democratic leaders estimate to reduce revenue by about \$3,000,000. Not an amendment was offered to the bill.

"Drys" Win First Round.

Atlanta, Ga.—Prohibitionists won the first round in the liquor fight now in progress in the legislature when after a three-hour filibuster the Tipkins anti-liquor bill was advanced to second reading.

Explosion Wrecks Home.

Woonsocket, R. I.—A gas explosion completely wrecked the home of B. F. Purdy, drygoods merchant of this city, and probably fatally injured his son-in-law, George Farmer, and Mrs. Farmer.

BRYAN IS FLYED

UNDERWOOD IN SPEECH SAYS NEBRASKAN IS FALSIFIER.

Charge of Delaying Iron and Steel Tariff Revision by Committee Is Cause of Attack.

Washington.—In one of the most remarkable scenes in the house since the beginning of the extra session Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader of the house, fired a verbal broadside at William Jennings Bryan for the latter's criticism of his position on the extension of the tariff revision program. Mr. Underwood's Democratic colleagues wildly cheered him as he made his vitriolic attack upon the Nebraskan.

Excoriating the three times candidate of the Democratic party for presidential honors, Leader Underwood denounced Mr. Bryan's statements as false, defended his (Underwood's) attitude as to revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules, and said Bryan has placed upon every Democratic member implications unfounded in fact.

He called on his colleagues for the ways and means committee for corroboration of his attitude.

Mr. Underwood was backed up in a similarly scathing speech by Representative Kitchen of North Carolina, long a devoted friend of Bryan. Mr. Kitchen expressed surprise that any Democrat should so malign Mr. Underwood and the party, and through all this arraignment not a voice was raised in defense of Bryan.

It all came about from a published interview, which purported to be "authorized" by Mr. Bryan, declaring it was time Democratic Leader Underwood was "unmasked."

LUNATICS BURNED TO DEATH

Eight Die in Asylum Fire at Hamilton, Ont.—Many Knocked Senseless and Saved.

Hamilton, Ont.—The loss of eight lives and desperate struggles with maniacs who fought against rescue attended a fire which destroyed one of the main buildings of the insane asylum on the side of the mountain southwest of the city.

There were 800 patients in the building when the fire was discovered and only a well-trained fire-fighting corps and admirable coolness and bravery on the part of the nurses and attendants under Doctor English prevented a greater loss of life.

GOVERNOR DENEEN IN PERIL

Horse Becomes Frightened at Military Exhibition and Plunges Into Carriage—Executive's Leg Hurt.

Elgin, Ill.—Gov. Charles S. Deneen, commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard, had a narrow escape here when his horse, having been frightened, reared and plunged, then dashed into an equipage on the road leading to the review grounds.

The governor's horse became unmanageable. With the bit in its teeth the animal leaped off the roadway and dashed into a carriage at the side. The governor's leg was severely injured when crushed between the horse and the carriage.

Taft to Exhibit His Cow.

Washington.—President Taft is to be an exhibitor at the international dairyman's exposition in Milwaukee, Wis., in October. He has promised Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin to send Pauline Wayne, famous White House cow, to the show.

Revolt of Albanians Over.

Cettinje.—The Malissori tribesmen have decided to accept the concessions made them by Turkey as a condition that they cease hostilities and return to their homes in Albania.

STRIKE ENDED BY JUDGE

After a Day of Rioting Des Moines' Street Car Service Is Renewed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Judge Lawrence De Graff issued a mandatory writ of injunction ordering the city railway and its employees to resume the same service as before the strike within a reasonable time.

Riots, which at times threatened to prove serious and to lead to the calling out of the federal or state troops, wild hunts for strikebreakers, assaults and broken heads marked a day of intense excitement.

Mandate Promptly Obeyed.

The mandate was promptly obeyed by the company and the Car Men's union, and while there is ample prospect of a fight later on in the courts, an injunction has temporarily restored nearly 500 conductors and motormen to their original positions.

REBELS IN POSSESSION

Port au Prince Taken Without the Firing of a Shot.

Port au Prince.—The vanguard of Gen. Leconte's forces entered the capital and occupied the palace and several other important posts in various sections of the city. There was no fighting.

Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte was proclaimed chief of the province, and his election to the presidency seems assured.

Roman Pontiff a Very Sick Man.

Rome.—The condition of Pope Pius X. is causing the greatest anxiety and gives rise to the wildest rumors. His Holiness, who has been seriously in-



POPE PIUS X.

disposed for nearly three weeks, has grown steadily weaker and the attending physicians do not conceal their anxiety.

LINER AND ICEBERG COLLIDE

Nine Passengers and Sailors Injured—Vessel Damaged.

New York.—The smashed bows and torn decks of the Anchor Liner Columbia, in port from Glasgow, bore silent testimony to the collision of the steamer with a huge iceberg in midocean.

Nine passengers and sailors were injured; but despite their cuts, bruises, broken arms and dislocated collarbones all praised the captain that the damage was no worse.

Much Damage By Rain.

Richmond, Ind.—A terrific rainstorm, accompanied by wind and hail, did \$75,000 damage here. The Adam Bartel Co., manufacturers of men's apparel, lost \$10,000 on stock.

The Reid Memorial church, the finest in Richmond, was damaged to the extent of \$500 and the Masonic temple was damaged by lightning.

Price Will Soar.

South Bend, Ind.—A prolonged drought and the ravages of the cutworm are responsible for a reduction of about one-third in peppermint yield of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan this year. Consequently peppermint oil will command not less than \$5.25 per pound on the market in the near future.

Togo at Washington's Tomb.

Washington.—In the presence of a distinguished company Admiral Togo placed a wreath on the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon. The visit of the great Japanese fighter was made during the afternoon, the President's yacht, the Mayflower, having been placed at his disposal.

Ohio Man Gets Millionth Patent.

Washington.—The millionth patent issued by the United States was announced by Commissioner of Patents Moore. It is for a puncture proof tire for automobiles and other vehicles, depending upon rubber springs for its resiliency, and is the invention of an Akron (O.) man.

Noted Nurse Dead.

Washington.—Countess Susan J. Guzman, who nursed through illness President Garfield, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent persons during her 40 years as a trained nurse, is dead.

Colombian Troops Routed.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—A battle was fought between Colombian and Peruvian troops in Caqueta, a large unorganized territory in Colombia, and the Colombians were defeated with great losses.

HomeTown Helps

GARDEN CITY OF GERMANY

Description of Hellerau, the Ideal Town Recently Built on the Outskirts of Dresden.

Just on the outskirts of Dresden there has sprung into existence during the last two years a garden city, the first of its kind in Germany. Berlin has made attempts in this direction, but they were more as a form of land speculation.

Hellerau is in a healthy location, two miles distant and about 300 feet higher than Dresden. The wooden parts are preserved as much as possible. The 315 acres are divided into one section for cottages, the other for villas. The streets are already laid out and all are to be provided with gas and water connections and with drains. Arrangements will also be made for a supply of electricity.

The cottage section is built by the Hellerau Building society and the houses are rented to members only. Membership is secured by taking a share equal to \$47.60 and the liability of the members ends there. Interest up to 4 per cent is paid on these shares and any further profits are divided among the community. Tenure is fixed and the tenant may leave at a year's notice.

Cottages are built to rent at \$62 to \$150 annually. Each cottage has a garden, a large cellar, separate scullery with built-in boiler, pantry, water closet on the ground floor, easily accessible attic, gas for cooking, electric light and bells, water connection, and if needed accommodation for domestic animals. The smallest cottage consists of four rooms, kitchen and living room on the ground floor and two bedrooms on the upper floor, large enough for a family with two or three children. During last year 150 of these cottages were built and are now occupied. For 1911 an additional 150 are already planned.

In the villa quarter residences are to be had at a rent of \$200 to \$500 and over, with steam heat, warm water to the bedrooms and other conveniences. Construction is undertaken by the Garden City company according to the wishes of the intending tenant. The house and grounds are then let at a rent proportionate to the cost of building and the value of the land (5½ per cent of the former and 6 per cent of the latter). The land is valued at 13.2 cents per square foot (in the cottage quarter at 9.3 cents per square foot). The tenant must provide four-tenths of the cost of building and 4 per cent interest is paid on this sum.

An artistic uniformity of building is guaranteed by a building commission, the sanction of which is required for all plans. Electric light is supplied from the power station of the German Institute of Technical Arts at a cost of 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour; gas costs 45.4 cents per 1,000 and water 30.8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Preparatory schools are provided for the younger children; there is an Institute of Technical Arts, and a small nursery which undertakes work in the gardens of new houses and a small school of gardening could easily be attached to this. There is an electric car service from the city out to Hellerau, the run taking about 20

NATIVE STONE IS THE BEST

Ranks First as Material for Small Houses. With Well Chosen Brick Second.

In materials, native stone, shipped stone, concrete, brick, shingles and planks are good in the order named. Native stone deserves first place because it is sure to be good in color for the place in which it is quarried, especially after it is somewhat weathered. Shipped stone is often quite as good, sometimes even better, and occasionally bad. In using either kind of stone for small houses, a heavy and clumsy effect may be obtained unintentionally, if the stone is very rough hewn. The smoother the stone, or the narrower the layers of it, the less danger there is of this heaviness. Concrete has a naturally good color, and may be toned artificially, if desired. Brick, if well chosen, is a close second to native stone. From that position it runs down the scale until it is scarcely better in quality than wood, and less agreeable to look at. A brick of staring red will be a horror to any cultivated eye; and if you wish to make such a house a nightmare, you have only to surround it with purple clematis, scarlet salvia, geraniums and crimson ramblers. The result is better imagined than seen. Wood, the poorest of building materials, is discouraged by all our building laws. It needs constant painting, repairs and worrying work, and is to be taken only as a last resort, in place of a canvas tent. If it must be wood, however, we may console ourselves with the thought that shingles take good stains and make a very picturesque appearance. And if the house is irrevocably of planks, we can at least plan for an unobjectionable color scheme.

Care of Tree Wound.

Whenever a large limb is sawed from the tree the wound should be at once covered with wax or thick paint.

ANOTHER ROAD IN EASTERN SECTION

LINCOLN ROAD TO BE BENEFICIARY OF ONE DAY'S FAIR RECEIPTS.

LAST LOG SCHOOL HOUSE GONE

Woman Dragged Through a Barbed Wire Fence—Annual Gathering of Morgan's Men—A Peculiar Law Suit.

Winchester.—A corps of engineers is busy surveying a line from this city to Irvin. The survey crossed Red river about two miles above its junction with the Kentucky, and from that point followed the old Louisville, Cincinnati & Virginia line, which was surveyed 20 years ago. Others say that the Louisville & Nashville will soon be double tracked from Cincinnati to this city, and that a new road will cost but little more than to double track the present line. The proposed line will be much shorter than the present one, and it will be extended to connect with the Louisville & Nashville at Harboursville, thus opening up some rich sections of the mountains.

LAST OF ITS KIND TO GO.

Louisville.—The advent of the janitor and the passing of the log schoolhouse will be coincident in the history of the Jefferson county schools.

Through a recent decision of the county board of education every school in the county will be supplied with a janitor when school opens in September, and on the same date, the "last ragged beggar sunning," as Whittier's poem puts it, the old log schoolhouse in division No. 5, on the Blue Lick pike, beyond Okolona, will have been replaced with a modern structure.

BUILDING BOOM.

Carlisle.—Plans and specifications for the new city hall have been received and the contracts will be let and work begun within the next 60 days. The plant of the Bluegrass Produce Co. is under construction, work has begun on the Darnall building and the Louisville & Nashville railroad will soon begin the erection of the two new depots.

SHOWMAN KILLED; PATRON ARRESTED.

Taylorsville.—Colorado Grant, proprietor of a traveling dog and pony show, was killed here. John Proux, a farmer, is under arrest. Grant comes from Owen county, Kentucky, and leaves a widow and child. Proux was ejected from the tent during the performance.

KICKED BY HORSE.

Glasgow.—Eugene Copass was kicked by a horse and is feared internally injured. The young man has been unconscious since the accident and his attending physicians think his condition critical. He was hitching the horse to a buggy when the accident occurred.

PARIS DENTIST HURT.

Paris.—Dr. Raymond McMillan was found lying by the Paris and Cynthia pike unconscious and badly bruised about the head and body. It is supposed that his horse took fright at a passing automobile and ran off with him.

FANCY STOCK FOR LIVERPOOL.

Maysville.—Jonas Well, of Lexington, bought from Thomas A. Keith 100 head of fat Mason county export cattle at a fancy price. The shipment goes direct to Liverpool from Norfolk, Virginia.

Munfordville.—When the conductor called out this station, Marion Hopper, a middle-aged man from Highland Park, stepped off the train while it was running and was fatally injured.

Paris.—Burglars entered the residence of Albert Wright, a building contractor, and after chloroforming the entire family, proceeded leisurely to loot the home.

Carlisle.—The Christian churches are to hold their annual missionary convention at Parks Hill Chautauqua grounds, September 2. Rev. F. M. Rains, of Cincinnati, will be present and make the principal address.

Lexington.—In a general fight at a cross-tie camp at Horseshoe Bend, Amos Reffett was shot to death and William Miner and an unidentified man so badly wounded that they are believed to be dying.

Hodgenville.—At a largely attended meeting it was voted to build a connecting link between the Central Lincoln way and the Lincoln road, and to this end \$200 per mile and grading was contracted for pushing the new pike to its completion. The connecting road will be four miles long.

Shelbysville.—At the meeting of the city council the proposition of the Louisville & Interurban Railway Co. to pay the city \$15,000 for the right-of-way through Main street was defeated by a vote of 5 to 1.

BRAND TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD.

Georgetown.—Jas. Webster, one of the county's prominent farmers, exhibited upon the streets a piece of bread twenty-three years old, which had been sacredly kept by his grandmother, Mrs. Debby Eabs. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maggie Eabs, brought this roll in her lunch with her from Kansas in 1888, making the odd request that the parent keep it throughout her life.

DIRT FLEW IN LINCOLN ROAD.

Wise Ones Predict Great Future For the Lincoln Road—One of the Wonders of the State—Friendly Rivalry.

Louisville.—Farmers and business men living along the Central Lincoln road—the Bardstown route to the Lincoln farm—deserted fields and stores and took to the open pike. They took with them picks and shovels, rakes and hoes, and loads of enthusiasm. From early morning until nightfall, under the blistering sun in nine counties, Jefferson to Allen and the Tennessee line, the dirt fairly flew.

The day marked the opening of "Good Roads Week," conceived by Peter Lee Atherton, of Louisville, and brought to realization by the advocates of good roads in the Central Lincoln Road association, of which Mr. Atherton is president. Up to Saturday night the volunteers in the several counties will continue to strive in friendly rivalry, to keep the greatest number of workers on the road, and accomplish the greatest results.

The Central Lincoln road is expected to be one of the best in the country when it is finished. Extending direct from Louisville to the southern border line of the state, passing through some of the richest of Kentucky soil and some of the most picturesque; and touching at Buffalo, within a few miles of the Lincoln farm, the highway, with the improvements that have been mapped out, is predicted by expert engineers to become one of the "sight" places of the state.

SOUTH KENTUCKY FAIR.

Receipts of Louisville Day Will Be Given to Lincoln Way Fund.

Glasgow.—The management of the South Kentucky Fair association is making arrangements to make the 1911 exhibition one of the greatest since its organization, 54 years ago. The receipts of the fair on the second day will be given to the Central Lincoln road. This will also be Louisville day, and the mayor, board of trade and Commercial club and Louisville friends will be invited to make a trip over the new Lincoln Way and visit the fair on that day. The fair will be held September 27, continuing four days.

DREAMS OF DIAMONDS

And Getting Out of Bed Young Woman Finds Lost Gems.

Mt. Sterling.—Two diamond rings, supposed to have been stolen from the residence of Ben F. Herriott, of this city, were found between mattresses, where they had been placed by Miss Katherine Spence Herriott. One night recently after she had retired Miss Herriott dreamed where she had placed the gems, and, getting up, went to the room and raising the mattresses, found the jewels, which were valued at \$300.

DROGGED OVER WIRE FENCE.

Woman Receives Fifty Cuts and Child Injured in Runaway.

Owingsville.—Mrs. Robert Williams, while driving with her sister and 2-year-old child near town, attempted to cross a bridge when the horse became frightened and ran away. Both women were thrown into a wire fence and dragged for some distance. Mrs. Williams received 50 or more cuts and is in a very serious condition. The child was thrown from the buggy when the horse started and bruised very badly.

Elizabethtown.—The feature of the meeting of the Muldraugh Hill Medical society was an address by Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, of Louisville, on "Mental Responsibility." The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. L. Atkinson, of Campbellsville, and was largely attended by Louisville and county physicians.

INKEEPERS IN SESSION.

Louisville.—Inkeepers from all over Kentucky will meet in Louisville September 6 and 7, the occasion being the annual convention of the Kentucky Hotel Keepers' association.

Danville.—Mrs. W. C. Grinstead, sister-in-law of former Mayor Grinstead, of Louisville, had a narrow escape from death. Her horse took fright at an auto and bounded over an embankment. Mrs. Grinstead carried her little granddaughter in her arms. The infant escaped with a few bruises, but Mrs. Grinstead sustained a broken ankle.

Lexington.—Eva, the 8-year-old daughter of Policeman Frank Sloan, was instantly killed by coming in contact with a dangling electric wire.

MORGAN'S MEN TO GATHER.

Arrangements For Annual Encampment Finally Completed.

Carlisle.—The executive committee of the Morgan's Men's association has about completed all arrangements for the annual encampment to be held at Parks Hill August 15 and 16, immediately after the close of the Parks Hill assembly.

The officers of the association are: President, Gen. Basil W. Duke, Louisville; secretary, Col. Green R. Keller, of Carlisle.

Between 250 and 300 survivors of Gen. Morgan's command and their comrades of other commands attended the reunion last August and it is believed that between 300 and 400 veterans will gather this year. One thing that has tended to enliven the interest the last year or two is the attendance of many federal veterans, and it is expected that a number will extend the glad hand to the old confederate veterans this year.

KENTUCKY'S FIRST BIG ONE.

Falls City Postoffice Will Become Savings Bank in September.

Louisville.—This city will have a postal savings bank system beginning September 1. The announcement was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The city was selected as one of the first fourteen of the large cities in which the new system is to be installed, chiefly because of its high rank as a manufacturing and commercial center. Nine other cities were named. The gross receipts of the Louisville postoffice, according to the last report, were \$969,895. The international money orders amounted to \$99,375. The percentage of foreign-born population is given as 11 per cent, the number of banks twenty-one and the number of savings banks three. All of these facts were taken into consideration.

MULES AND HORSES PERISH.

Animals Lose Lives in Burning Barn Near Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown.—A large barn belonging to T. S. Gardner, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were eighty tons of hay and a number of vehicles and farming implements, six mules and two horses in the barn. All were burned. The loss is estimated at about \$4,000.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Woman Falls Down Stairs With Lighted Lamp.

Nicholasville.—Mrs. Calvin Blake-man, 48, was burned to death. While carrying a lamp down into a cellar she fell, and her clothing became ignited from the lamp. Her husband and son were badly burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

IN LOUISVILLE NEXT YEAR.

Louisville.—At Cleveland, O., following the adoption of an amendment providing for a raise of approximately 50 per cent in the monthly dues of members of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the international convention decided to abolish the additional charge which is made against persons engaged in hazardous occupations. These men will hereafter be carried at regular insurance rates. Louisville was selected as the next place of meeting.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS BOY.

Walton.—John Hollinsworth, "when visiting John Allen, a farmer, accidentally killed Allen's six-year-old son, Allen. Hollinsworth and the boy were hunting turtles on the bank of a creek and sat down to watch, when Hollinsworth's gun was discharged and the full load of shot hit the youth in the face, killing him instantly.

SUED FOR KILLING ROBBER.

Maysville.—George Longnecker, who shot and killed George Watson, alias Insko, near Maysville, on the night of June 15, while Watson and his pal, Durnall, sought to rob Longnecker and Timothy Ryan, has been sued for \$15,000 damages through the Equitable Trust Co., as guardian.

FATAL FRIGHT WRECK.

Fire Brick.—Engineer James Downey, 23, was killed, and James Ring, conductor, injured in a rear-end collision between two Chesapeake & Ohio freight trains. Following the collision the wreckage caught fire and destroyed many freight cars.

SHOOTS WIFE IN FOOT.

Georgetown.—While loading for chicken thieves, Almer Lowe, a young farmer, accidentally discharged the contents of his gun into the foot of his 19-year-old wife, and as a result the physician in charge had to amputate the whole forepart of the foot.

DIED WHILE PLAYING CARDS.

Louisville.—While playing cards with several companions, Vincent Gazo, died suddenly of heart disease.

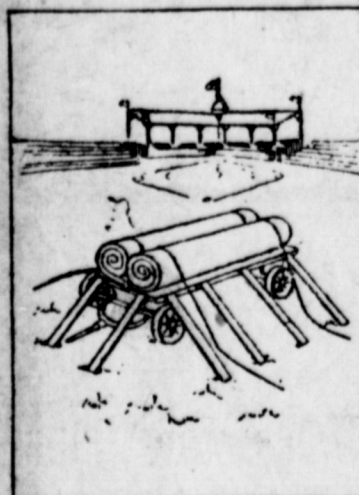
Caney.—Jeff, brother of Sheriff H. B. Brown, was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff John M. Cottle. Cottle had a warrant for the arrest of Brown and on demanding his surrender, Brown drew a pistol and both men fired at about the same time with the result of Brown's death and Cottle receiving a severe wound in the leg.

SOMETHING FOR THE LITTLE ONES

COVER FOR BASEBALL FIELD

Waterproof Strip Drains Rain From Base Lines and Prevents Them From Getting Muddy.

With the baseball season in full blast, anything relating to the national game becomes of paramount interest. Here is a waterproof cover for the diamond designed by a Pennsylvania man that is guaranteed to keep the base lines dry during the heavy rains. The cover is a strip of waterproof material that when not in use is rolled up from both ends and placed on a truck, being first laid on a support having hinged legs that facilitate its rolling and unrolling. When a storm comes up one of these strips can be unrolled over each of



Cover for Ball Field.

the four base lines and will protect them from getting muddy and slippery. The supporting device will serve to keep the cover raised slightly in the center and drain the water off all along the line, so there is no danger of any settling along the edges and seeping underneath. Cables attached to the ends of the strip facilitate its unwinding.

ODD THINGS FOR AMUSEMENT

Several Little Tricks That Will Assist Greatly in Entertaining a Party of Friends.

Here are some things that you might do to pass away an evening, or to provide entertainment for a party of friends when nothing better offers itself:

To find a number any one thinks of, use the following method: Let a person think of a number, say six. Tell him to multiply it by three. Ask him then to add 1; then multiply by three, then add to this the number thought of. The result will be 63. After he informs you of the entire amount, you strike off the last number, which will leave six, the original number.

By taking a long piece of wood, such as the handle of a broom, and placing a watch at one end, the ticking will be heard very distinctly at the other end.

By placing a garden snail upon a piece of glass it will produce, by drawing itself along, a very sweet music, similar to the musical glasses often heard. This sounds rather queer, but just try it, and you will have music equal to the guitar.

WINGED FEET ON SWIMMERS

Plate Attached to Sole of Foot Enables Man to Obtain Much Greater Speed Than Ordinarily.

Mythology tells us of a gentleman named Mercury, who had wings on his feet and could run away from anything on two legs, but it remained for Texas man to invent wings for the feet of swimmers. The Texan's invention consists of a hinged plate that is



An Aid to Swimmers.

fastened to the sole of the foot. There is a projecting stop to prevent the wings, or soles of the plate, from opening more than enough to form an even flat surface. The backward kick of the swimmer opens these wings and provides a wide surface of resistance to the water, thus enabling the man to achieve a much greater speed than he could otherwise obtain, so he is propelled forward with greater impetus. In drawing the foot forward again the wings close and make this movement no more arduous than if the foot was unencumbered.

THE GOAT.



The cow, it is a model beast. Its coat is soft as silk. To get the butter from the cow You have to churn the milk.

A nanny also can be milked. Although you'd never dream To get the butter from the goat You don't need any cream.

NEAT TRICK SAFE AND SURE

Glass May Be Cut Without Danger of Breaking If Immersed in Tub of Water While Working.

With an ordinary pair of scissors you can cut a sheet of glass—a window pane, for instance—as easily as you can cut a sheet of pasteboard.

The secret of this experiment consists in plunging your hands, with the glass and scissors, into a tub of water, and there performing the operation. In this way the glass cuts in straight or in curved lines, without break or crack, for the water deadens the vibrations of the scissors and the sheet of glass, says a writer in the *Magical Experiments*. If the operator allows the smallest part of the scissors to appear above the water, the vibrations will be sufficient to prevent the success of the experiment.

I know that many of my readers will be incredulous of this statement, but let them try the experiment and they will be convinced of its truth.

There is another way in which you may cut thin glass with a pair of scissors.



Cutting Glass.

sors, without plunging your hands with the glass into water. You have only to cover the glass with little hands or strings of paper, carefully pasted on and arranged in all directions. These hands deaden the vibrations and prevent the glass from breaking. The experiment with the tub of water, however, is the safest and surest.

REAL MEANING OF MILLION

Some Figures Given That May Give Significance to Greatly Used Term—Distance to Sun.

We think and do things in millions these days, yet, though we are accustomed to employ the term lightly, the significance of the word "million" is really hard to grasp.

It has been estimated that 1,000,000 persons assembled in a crowd, with due allowance of, say, three square feet a person, would cover an area of 68.8 acres, or, to put it more conveniently, let us say 70 acres; or it could be contained in a square having sides 577.6 yards long. Or, again, allowing 18 inches to each person, 1,000,000 individuals would extend a distance of 284.1 miles. The population of London amounts, roughly speaking, to 6,549,000. Allowing 18 inches to each person, shoulder to shoulder, this human aggregation would constitute a wall 1,860 miles long.

In astronomical calculation it is most difficult to grasp the meaning of millions of miles, but some idea in this connection may be gathered from the statement of the time that would be consumed by an express train or the shot from a cannon to cover celestial space.

Now, the distance from the earth to the sun is about 92,000,000 miles, and light traveling from the solar luminary comes to use at the rate of 186,700 miles a second. It traverses this distance in 8 1/4 minutes, but a railway train proceeding at 60 miles an hour, would take 175 years to cover the distance to the sun.

The circumference of the earth round the sun is about 577,760,000 miles in length, and the earth covers this distance in 365 1/4 days, traveling at the rate of 65,910 miles an hour, 1,098 miles a minute, or nearly 1,100 times as fast as a train going at one mile a minute. It is therefore clear that a train proceeding at this speed would require nearly 1,100 years to accomplish the journey around the earth's orbit.

According to high authority, the velocity of a rifle bullet is something like 2,130 feet a second, or 24.2 miles a minute, and that of the projectiles weighing 330 pounds from a quick firing gun is about 3,000 feet a second, 24 miles a minute; so that the velocity of the earth is 32.7 times as great as the latter.

Temperance

INDUCES CRAVING FOR DRINK

Well-Known English Eye Specialist Advances New Reason for Whisky Habit in Poor Eyes.

It is a queer theory which is now being put forward in explanation of drunkenness. If you suffer from eye-strain—astigmatism—you run the risk of becoming a victim of the whisky habit unless an eye specialist is consulted and glasses obtained to suit the defective sight.

"Very many people who think their eyes are quite all right are really astigmatic," a well-known English eye specialist declares, "and take no steps to remedy the defect. The result is that they suffer from mental and physical exhaustion, culminating in intense headaches, and often leading to a nervous breakdown."

"They find by experience that nothing alleviates these symptoms so quickly as brandy, and, when the pain becomes excessive, or the inability to work properly gets almost insuperable, they drink brandy, usually with soda water. When the effect of the brandy wears off there is a reaction, and the symptoms recur with greater violence, and more of the spirit is taken."

"As time goes on a greater quantity is needed to stimulate the system up to working point, and at last you get to that state when a man can only do business successfully when under the influence of alcohol."

"That state, of course, does not last, for in due sequence chronic alcoholism has made the eye-strain sufferer unfit for anything but a course of hospital treatment, and he is never the same man again. And not for one moment has the eye-strain been relieved, though the results have been evanescently deadened."

"What should have been done, of course, was to consult an oculist, who would have given a prescription for spectacles. Then the victim would have found himself able to work well and only get healthily tired at the end of the day."

"The fault very often lies not in the individual eyes, but in their inability to focus properly together. The focusing muscles in their effort to remedy this are strained, and in consequence give rise to general fatigue."

"I have had one interesting case in point. A professional man, whose work demanded mental concentration, and who suffered from astigmatism, became so ill that he had to undergo an operation."

"Surgically this was a success, but he did not recover at all well as regards his general health, and the medical man who attended him could not say why he was so slow."

"The man in six months was, however, in his opinion, fit enough to return to work. But he was attacked frequently by fits of nervous exhaustion, found brandy relieved them, and, at last, took to carrying a flask of the spirit to banish them."

"Luckily for him, his doctor at last noticed his eyes looked strained and suspecting trouble there, sent him to have his eyes examined, when it was found that he had to wear glasses. Now that he does so he is exuberantly healthy and feels no need for spirits."

INCREASE IN NATION'S DRINK

Of Distilled Spirits 165,000,000 Gallons Consumed, 30,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Simultaneously with the announcement that our total population in the home-land and its colonies has passed the 100,000,000 mark, comes another official announcement which causes a thrill of a different character. According to the figures of the internal revenue bureau, the fiscal year lately ended has been marked by the largest consumption of liquors ever known in this country. Of distilled spirits 165,000,000 gallons have been consumed, being 30,000,000 more than last year. During the same time, 59,485,117 barrels of fermented liquor have been consumed, being an increase of 3,000,000 barrels. For many years we have been gathering to ourselves a vast foreign population. For the last half decade, our annual immigration has averaged three-quarters of a million at the port of New York alone. This big army of newcomers has brought with it the drinking customs of the old world, and it will not be until the second generation that they can be hopefully converted to the modern scientific temperance view. Another cause of the increase is that our government still allows liquor to be carried into and through "dry" states, regardless of the will of the people, thus spreading the evil of intemperance.

These figures, startling though they are, need give no cause for discouragement. The increase, as we have shown, is more apparent than real. The fact remains, and should not be forgotten, that nearly 40,000,000 of our population are living under temperance laws of their own voluntary enactment—a larger number than ever before. Thus, though the evil itself grows, the remedy grows at a still more rapid rate. Scientific education in our schools concerning the nature and effects of alcohol must be pushed vigorously in all the states. Our churches and temperance organizations get together and work harmoniously for this common end.



W. B. CORSET STEELS

Guaranteed Not To Rust

This latest **W. B.** accomplishment again emphasizes the superiority of the **W. B.** product.



E. F. COYLE

You pay less

or get more

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville 6:15 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:03 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:39 p. m. 12:29 a. m.
Knoxville 6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:56 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:45 p. m.

Look for Welch's ad. in regard to the Junior Contest.

Miss Lillian Ambrose has returned from Oxford, Ohio, where she attended summer school for a few weeks.

Messrs. Will and Frank Pigg were called to Berea last week on account of the death of their mother, Mrs. Hiram Pigg. Funeral services were held at the home, Saturday afternoon, by Rev. H. M. McMurray and the interment was in the Berea cemetery. The bereaved family have the deep sympathy of their many friends.

Mr. Jas. Farmer, student of last year, is back in Berea.

Mr. John Pasco is visiting his mother this week.

Mr. John Jackson is spending a few days with home folks.

Miss Bess Hays arrived Sunday from Gadsden, Ala., for a short visit with her parents.

Mrs. Tarlton Combs and son George, leave this week for a two weeks visit with relatives in Magoffin County.

Melons at the College Gardens! Call Mr. Mullett. It may be that he can supply the other demands of your table.

Miss Spicer, of Beattyville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Scott Seale.

Being late in the season we have reduced the prices on all our slippers and oxfords. We have every style and all sizes. New stock, up-to-date and guaranteed to wear. We have also reduced the prices on lawns, cotton-voiles and ready made dresses. We will keep the prices reduced the rest of this season.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kinnard, of Omaha, Neb., are visiting relatives in town.

The Junior Contest is now on at Welch's. The best thing that ever happened in Berea for the boys and girls.

Mr. Will Duncan was home for a few days.

Mr. J. W. Dooley visited home folks this week.

Miss Fannie Dowden, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Haley, returned home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Seale and children returned from their visit at Beattyville, Monday.

Mr. Ralph Patin has returned to Berea.

Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Samuels, of Richmond, are visiting Mrs. B. R. Robinson.

Miss Jennie Davis, of Mt. Vernon, is the guest of Miss Stella Adams this week.

Mrs. Nora Smith and children are visiting Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fowler.

Miss Carrie Woods, of Manchester, Ohio, visited her mother, Mrs. Jennie Baker, Friday.

Mr. Glen Prevatt, a former student of Berea, who now lives in Florida, is making an extended visit with his friends here.

WANTED:—Boys and girls at Welch's—see the ad. about the Junior Contest.

Mr. S. Whittemore Boggs, Secretary to the President, has returned from his vacation, spent mostly at Council Bluffs, Ia., where his parents live. On his way back to Berea, he stopped off at Hinsdale, Ill. and spent three days with President Frost.

Rev. Benson H. Roberts, pastor of Union church, has moved into the Wright house.

\$4.00 slippers reduced to \$3.50.
\$3.50 slippers reduced to \$3.00.
\$3.00 slippers reduced to \$2.50.
\$2.50 slippers reduced to \$2.10.
\$2.00 slippers reduced to \$1.75.
\$1.50 slippers reduced to \$1.25.
\$1.25 slippers reduced to \$1.10.
We can fit you and guarantee them to wear.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.



Boys and Girls 15 Years of Age or Under Read This

We want all the Boys and Girls in this vicinity to come to our store and register their names and enter the

COLE'S JUNIOR CONTEST

We have a little book for you that tells you all about it and explains how you can win a prize before school opens. Come and see the prizes displayed in our show window we propose giving to our little friends—

- 1st Prize to Girls—“Stitchwell” Sewing Machine
- 2nd Prize to Girls—A Six-Ball Croquet Set
- 1st Prize to Boys—League Catcher's Mitt, Ball and Bat
- 2nd Prize to Boys—Rugby Foot Ball

Contest Begins August 1, Closes September 15

Come and Get a Cole's Junior Button (801F-4)

WELCH'S

Agents for Cole's Hot Blast Stoves and Ranges

SALE BEGINS AUG. 1ST

Every Man Who Wants a Suit



Should be in Our Store promptly Tuesday, Aug. 1st. For we have 150 Men's Suits that we are going to sell at cost and below cost. Don't think for a moment we are trying to fool you for we know you can't be fooled in clothing, and everybody in Berea and surrounding country knows we Sell the Best.

For 15 days you can buy clothing at these prices:

MEN'S SUITS

\$22.50 Suits cut to	\$14.98
20.00 “ “ “	13.98
18.00 “ “ “	12.98
16.50 “ “ “	11.98
15.00 “ “ “	10.98
13.50 “ “ “	9.98
12.50 “ “ “	8.98
10.00 “ “ “	7.98

BOYS' SUITS

\$8.50 Suits cut to	\$6.48
7.50 “ “ “	5.48
6.00 “ “ “	4.48
5.00 “ “ “	3.48
4.00 “ “ “	2.98
3.50 “ “ “	2.48
3.00 “ “ “	1.98

Don't wait till the best suits are all gone. Come at once and get a suit cheap.

AND CLOSING AUG. 15TH



SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, AUGUST FIRST

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE BEREA, KY.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

To make room for our new fall stock of 5, 10 and 25c Notions, Novelties and Toys we offer you unexcelled values in our

BIG SPECIAL 10 DAY SALE

Running August 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

GRANITE WARE

Reg. Price	Sale Price	Reg. Price	Sale Price
75c 21 qt. Dish Pan	59c	\$1.00 No. 8 Tea Kettle	89c
60c 17 qt. Rinse Pan	49c	75c No. 7 “	59c
75c 12 qt. Bucket	59c	50c No. 2 Chambers	39c
50c 10 qt.	39c	40c No. 2 Titan G. Cham.	29c

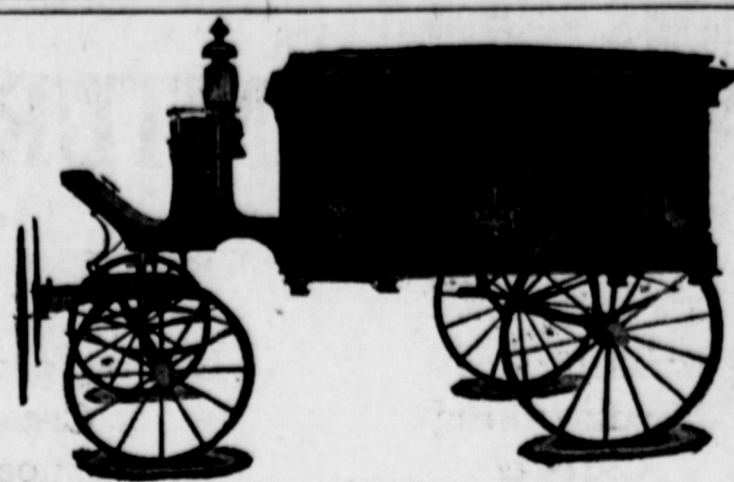
On every 10c article sold during the sale we will return 1c in change.

MRS. EARLY'S

Main Street

RACKET STORE

Berea, Ky.



R. H. CHRISMAN

Undertaking and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies. SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.

Day Phone 26

Night 46

HOW WE BEFRIEND THE FLY

“Each female fly lays 120 eggs, which hatch in eight hours. Ten days later the new generation is in flight, carrying on the work of death. It is estimated that the progeny of a single pair in one season is ONE SEXTILLION, or, in figures, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.”

It is an easy matter for the mother fly to produce her young, all she has to do is to lay the eggs. She does not have to attend to the hatching. We do that for her. She does not have to bother about feeding them. We do that also. We are very kind to mother fly. We make a nice warm place in the manure pile where she can lay her eggs with the assurance that they will quickly hatch and have plenty to eat till they have passed the maggot stage; and as soon as they can fly we place plenty of other food—filth—within their reach.

How do they repay our kindness? By killing us—nearly 5,000 last year and probably more this year.

We should begin to kill a few in turn. Oh, no! we couldn't kill a sextillion, but we might destroy, remove or disinfect the filth and stop hatching the eggs and feeding the young and thereby exterminate the pests. That is no more than decent folks would be supposed to do if there never had been a fly—clean up.

Miss Mattie McGuire, of Paint Lick, is visiting friends in Berea this week. Miss Bessie DeBord, who has been attending summer school, left, Wednesday, for her home at Walnut Hill, Ky.

Miss Nettie Oldham spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Miss Grace Cornelius.

Mr. Crawford, of Laurel county, visited Judge and Mrs. Holliday over Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Albert Buxton, of Pueblo, Colorado, preached at the Second Christian Church on Sunday. He has recently been called to the pastorate of the church.

Rev. Mr. Kline, of the Methodist Church, has started revival meetings at Wallacetown.

Dr. Cowley and Mrs. Cowley are at Thousand Islands for a few weeks' rest.

Prof. Dinsmore writes from Thousand Islands that he will be in Berea a few days, beginning Aug. 21st. Mrs. Dinsmore will not arrive in Berea till a week or two later.

A reception will be given to Dr. and Mrs. Roberts next Friday night, at Boone Tavern, from seven-thirty to nine. The members of the Union church and congregation, with their friends, are cordially invited.

The address of Miss Lillie A. Moore is Colchester, Ill. A letter from her tells of the campaign in the town against the “common drinking cup.” The Citizen hopes to have something to say on that subject soon, when the data sent by Miss Moore, who for so many years worked here in the interest of the health and happiness of the community, will prove of value.

Rev. DeHollander, of Anville, was in Berea, Thursday, the 3rd.

Miss Louise Frey left this week for a few weeks' visit with her parents at Linnie, Ky.

Mr. Clay Herrick, of the Cleveland Trust Co. formerly Prof. of History, instructor in Mathematics and Secretary of the College, visited Berea, Saturday. He expressed himself well pleased with the improvements which he saw after fourteen years permanent absence from Berea.

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

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Furniture, Refrigerators
Undertaking Ice Cream Freezers
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I Make The Lowest Prices

R. H. Chrisman Phone 26 Berea, Ky.

FLY FEAST FORTY YEARS AGO

During the past year I have read a great deal about flies. I suppose a large per cent of the readers of The Citizen feel that they know lots about flies that they never knew before. The fly stories were certainly interesting and of course we thought there was nothing left to tell about flies, but here is something the editor left out. Billy T. Jackson and Ben Lanver, two Modoc Indians, summoned before the U. S. Indian sub-agent at Yainax, Oregon, for the purpose, told the following story about the Indian "fly-feast."

About forty years ago on Pitt river, Modoc County, California, the Koo-chah-bie fly was found in great quantities. The fly was called at that time by the Pitt River Indians "hah-lip-wah," but after the flies were cooked and ready for food the mass was called "koo-chah-bie." The Klamaths at this place still call the fly "hah-lip-wah." In certain localities these flies were so thick on trees, logs, etc., that the Indians would take something like a shingle and rake them off, and fill great baskets in a few minutes. The areas where these flies were found were small—about one-fourth of a mile radius, and outside of these areas scarcely a fly could be found. The Indians never knew why the flies gathered in these particular localities.

Method of Preparing the Food

A hole was dug in the earth about two feet square and two feet deep. Then two layers of stone were placed in the bottom, the layers being about three inches thick. A wood fire was then built on these stones and more stones were placed around and over the fire. When the fire burned out and the stones were hot, all the stones were removed except the bottom layer. Then tules or coarse grass was spread out on the layer of stones left in the bottom of the pit. The walls of the pit were also lined with the tules. The oven-like enclosure was then filled with the flies which the Indians had worked into a jelly-like mass with their hands. Tules or coarse grass was then placed over this and more hot stones placed on the tules. Next, water was poured on the rocks of the walls and top of this enclosure which converted it into steam. As soon as the water was poured on, dirt was hurriedly placed over all to the depth of several inches. The mass of flies was allowed to cook in this way until the heat was pretty well expended. The dirt was taken off and "koo-chah-bie" allowed to cool. When "koo-chah-bie" is in a cold state it can be sliced like cheese. Koo-chah-bie was then carried away by the Indians to their camp for

winter food. This food is not used by the Indians at present and has not been for several years.

Respectfully,

John D. Creech,
Principal of U. S. Indian School at Yainax, Oregon.

CARRY A POCKET MAP

The editor of The Citizen has for a number of years made constant use of the Rand-McNally maps. In whatever state he has been he has found it indispensable to have a pocket map of that state, and the Rand-McNally pocket maps are the best he has found. They are of two sizes, pocket and vest-pocket—25c and 15c.

But these maps are not only very useful to the traveler. They are invaluable in the office—for the printing office they are a regular postal guide. Every post office in the state with its population—1910—and its railroad station or express office may be found in the alphabetical list in the booklet which encloses the map.

In The Citizen office the map has been detached from the booklet and placed under a glass on the Editor's desk. He is thereby enabled to see at a glance the location of any subscriber, correspondent or agent. The alphabetical list, for convenient reference, is in a handy pigeonhole.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

State Bank & Trust Co., Pliffs.

vs.

Julia Pearl Hanson, Deft.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court will, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1911, on the premises in the city of Berea, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder 12 lots of land belonging to the Hanson Estate, according to survey made by J. W. Fowler. This property will be offered as a whole, and then in sub-divisions and combinations of lots of one or more together, to suit the purchaser. Said property will be sold on six, or six and twelve months time, or the purchaser can pay cash if he desires. This property fronts on Chestnut St. and is splendid property.

H. C. RICE, M. C. M. C. C.

DEATH OF SISTER

Mr. C. D. Erwin, The Citizen's linotype compositor, has been in Indiana for more than a week, called there by the sickness and death of a sister, who was brought to Kentucky for burial, Sunday. Mr. Erwin may be away for a week or more yet, owing to the demands of family matters and the need of rest.

LETTER FROM PRES'T FROST

(Continued from first page.)

so that the man or woman who might be superintendent, or who might teach an important class, holds back for fear of being criticized or thought too forward by his neighbors. Somehow people must be led to forget all this fearfulness. If you can somehow get them together and start some lively singing, peoples' hearts will open and the sight of the children will make them long to have something done, and they will forget their timidity and their jealousies and take hold and start the school.

The children and young people just naturally want to have some place to go on Sunday, and, unless you frighten them away, you will have good attendance at the beginning, and it will be from your fault if you do not hold

"See the fly. It has not always been a fly. It used to be a maggot. The children of flies are maggots until they are grown; then they are flies. Maggots live in manure until they are flies. Flies come from manure. They eat a lot of things that we wouldn't eat. Flies bring matter from sick rooms and nastier places than that. Nice, clean flies! See them drinking your coffee and milk. See them crawling on the baby's face. Nice, clean flies!"

that interest and make it grow.

Of course the great secret of success in Sunday school work is the love of children and young people. How can you look at the little boys and girls and not love them? How can you see them without wishing to answer their questions and teach them the things that you know and that have done you good, and lead them on to development in all that the Sunday school represents? And how can you see the big boys and girls, and the young people, without longing to have them know all that you know about the Bible and about the secrets of happiness which means so much at the outset of life?

No school teacher has a right to say that he is too tired and too busy to work in the Sunday school on Sunday. Teachers have Saturday for a holiday, but a true teacher will be one who cannot keep away from Sunday school on Sunday.

Faithfully yours,
Wm. G. Frost.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary J. Coalman Pigg was born in Madison County, Ky., May 7, 1848, and died at her home near Berea, August 3, 1911, aged 63 years, 2 months and 26 days. She was mar-

ried to Hiram J. Pigg, who survives her, November 19, 1867. To this union nine children were born, seven of whom are still living. In 1866 Mrs. Pigg became a member of the old Silver Creek Baptist Church, but removed her membership to the Glade Christian Church in 1889, and remained in this faith until death.

The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of the community, the abundant comfort of him who speaks "Peace, be still" to troubled hearts, and says "She is not dead but sleeping."

The funeral service took place at the family residence, Saturday afternoon. Rev. H. L. McMurry, of Oneida, Ky., officiated. The body was laid to rest in the Berea cemetery.

Mrs. Pigg will be much missed and mourned by those who knew and loved her, and the vacant chair will speak dumbly of the grief in the household of which she was the light.

May the Great Comforter in his infinite wisdom and mercy give her loved ones strength to bear the blow. "The Lord chasteneth whom he loveth."

L. C. B.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to sincerely thank our many friends for the helpfulness and sympathy so abundantly manifested during our recent bereavement.

Respectfully,

H. J. Pigg and Children

BEREA FAIR

(Continued from first page.)

the rings—the things were too good for "a preacher."

And just here the reporter stops his narrative to offer a protest in defense of the preacher. He loves greenbacks as well as other people and why shouldn't he be permitted to get them easily occasionally as well as the other fellow? And why should he not be permitted to hook a revolver to defend himself and his family during Fair week? Furthermore, why are Fairs not made for preachers and their people as well as other folk?

But this little incident in no wise detracts from the Fair. It was a good Fair—a great success, proclaimed so by all. And it must not be thought for a moment that it was only a place to catch suckers. The displays of the products of the home and the farm were unexcelled by any previous Fair and significantly mark the progress of the community. And, by the way, that is just what a Fair should be and do. It should be a co-operative affair and by prizes and competition should prove an inspiration to every industry of the locality, and it should be attended and patronized by all. It should appeal to the best and foster it, protecting the weak from the NEAR gambler and unscrupulous fakir just as the father or teacher would protect a child.

All these things the directors of the Berea Fair are endeavoring to do, and will do, so soon as public sentiment is ripe for better things.

Space forbids the publications of prizes and their winners this week, but we hope to find room for them next week.

WE SELL

Zaring's Flour --- The Best Made
45c --- up

Why Buy Inferior Flours?

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Line of New Clothing
FALL AND WINTER STYLES

You Can Buy the Same Quality SHOES for Less Money than Sold by Others

All Welcome!

A Country Store in Town!

Come in!

Phone 60

R. J. ENGLE,

Berea, Ky.

BARGAIN ON FARM

A bargain if taken in next sixty days. On account of health, I will sell my farm consisting of 105 acres, situated 4 miles from Paint Lick in Garrard County, Kentucky, on turnpike, near good school and church. This farm is well improved, has good new house, 2 tobacco barns that hold 25 acres, good young orchard, and is well watered. For further information address, G. P. Terrill, Lancaster, Ky.

Red Cross Flour,
65 cents.

Every Sack Guaranteed

TATUM'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Do You Want to Buy a Good Blue Grass Farm?

Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

Or is it a common to medium farm you want at a moderate price for either cash or terms with easy payments, close around and convenient to Berea College?

It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. REMEMBER WHAT I SAY, you will always get a square deal with Holiday. If interested.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY

Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building

BEREA, KY.

ONLY ONE FARM IN BEREA

Containing twenty acres—ten in original forestry, ten in oats and grass, five cottages, four fronting Forest St. Investments in well selected real estate in growing communities are safe and best for small savings. Buy this property and you are buying an inheritance.

I have resident property, store property, and building lots for sale in Berea, ranging in price from \$150 up, improved from \$200 to \$5,000. Also bluegrass farms in Madison and Garrard Co; mountain farms in Jackson and Rockcastle Co.

I can suit you in farms anywhere in prices from \$1,000 to \$20,000. One farm of 92 1/2 acres, real black walnut blue grass land in Garrard Co, 2 1/2 miles west of Paint Lick, Ky. This farm is nearly all in grass, well improved, and will suit any one wanting a splendid farm.

If you are planning to buy Real Estate, do not delay but write or call on me at once for particulars and terms.

J. P. MCKNELL

The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our
Lexington Cream Flour or Zarings Patent Flour,
two of the best on the market. If we
please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. W. I. DOOLEY Berea, Ky.

SERIAL
STORYELUSIVE
ISABELBy
JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman asks for a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne. Chief Campbell of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state hall for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion, disappears. A shot is heard and Senator Alvarez of the Mexican legation, is found wounded. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petronini. Miss Thorne visits an old bomb-maker and they discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Senator Rodriguez, the minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm accuses her of the theft; the money is restored, but a new mystery occurs in the disappearance of Monsieur Boissegur, the French ambassador.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

"Monsieur," he went on, and there was a tense note in his voice. The ambassador of France had disappeared, gone, vanished! We searched the house from the cellar to the servants' quarters, even the roof, but there was no trace of him. They had usually worn was in the hall, and all his other hats were accounted for. You may remember, Monsieur, that Tuesday was cold, but all his top-coats were found in their proper places. So it seems, Monsieur, and repression ended in a burst of excitement, "if he left the embassy he did not go out by either door, and he went without hat or coat!"

He stopped helplessly and his gaze alternated inquiringly between the benevolent face of the chief and the expressionless countenance of Mr. Grimm.

"If he left the embassy?" Mr. Grimm repeated. "If your search of the house proved conclusively that he wasn't there, he did leave it, didn't he?"

Monsieur Rigolot stared at him blankly for a moment, then nodded.

"And there are windows, you know," Mr. Grimm went on, then: "As I understand it, Monsieur, no one except you and the stenographer saw the ambassador after ten o'clock in the morning?"

"Oui, Monsieur, C'est—" Monsieur Rigolot began excitedly. "I beg pardon. I believe that is correct."

"You saw him about ten, you say; therefore no one except the stenographer saw him after ten o'clock?"

"That is also true, as far as I know." "Any callers? Letters? Telegrams? Telephone messages?"

"I made inquiries in that direction, Monsieur," was the reply. "I have the words of the servants at the door and of the stenographer that there were no callers, and the statement of the stenographer that there were no telephone calls or telegrams. There were only four letters for him personally. He left them all on his desk—here they are."

Mr. Grimm looked them over leisurely. They were commonplace enough, containing nothing that might be construed into a reason for the disappearance.

"The letters Monsieur Boissegur had dictated were laid on his desk by the stenographer," Monsieur Rigolot rushed on volubly, excitedly. "In the anxiety and uneasiness following the disappearance they were allowed to remain there overnight. On Wednesday morning, Monsieur—and he hesitated impressively—"those letters bore his signature in his own handwriting!"

Mr. Grimm turned his listless eyes full upon Monsieur Rigolot's perturbed face for one scant instant.

"No doubt of it being his signature?" he queried.

"Non, Monsieur, non!" the secretary exclaimed emphatically. "Vous avez—that is, I have known his signature for years. There is no doubt. The letters were not of a private nature. If you would care to look at the copies of them?"

He offered the duplicates tentatively. Mr. Grimm read them over slowly, the while Monsieur Rigolot sat nervously staring at him. They, too, seemed meaningless as bearing on the matter in hand. Finally, Mr. Grimm nodded and Monsieur Rigolot resumed:

"And Wednesday night, Monsieur, another strange thing happened. Monsieur Boissegur smokes many cigarettes, of a kind made especially for him in France, and shipped to him here. He keeps them in a case on his dressing-table. On Thursday morning his valet reported to me that this case of cigarettes had disappeared!"

"Of course," observed Mr. Grimm, "Monsieur Boissegur has a latch-key to the embassy."

"Of course." "Anything unusual happen last night—that is, Thursday night?" "Nothing, Monsieur—that is, nothing we can find."

Mr. Grimm sat silent for a time and fell to twisting the seal ring on his finger. Mr. Campbell turned around and moved a paper weight one inch to the left, where it belonged, while Monsieur Rigolot, disappointed at their amazing apathy, squirmed uneasily in his chair.

"It would appear, then," Mr. Grimm remarked, musingly, "that after his mysterious disappearance the ambassador has either twice returned to his house at night, or else sent some one there, first to bring the letters to him for signature, and later to get his cigarettes?"

"Certainly, Monsieur—I mean, that seems to be true. But where is he? Why should he not come back? What does it mean? Madame Boissegur is frantic, prostrate! She wanted me to go to the police, but I did not think it wise that it should become public, so I came here."

"Very well," commented Mr. Grimm. "Let it rest as it is. Meanwhile you may reassure Madame. Point out to her that if Monsieur Boissegur signed the letters Tuesday night he was, at least, alive; and if he came or sent for the cigarettes Wednesday night, he was still alive. I shall call at the embassy this afternoon. No, it isn't advisable to go with you now. Give me your latch-key, please."

Monsieur Rigolot produced the key and passed it over without a word.

"And one other thing," Mr. Grimm continued, "please collect all the revolvers that may be in the house and take charge of them yourself. If any one, by chance, heard a burglar prowling around there tonight he might shoot, and in that event either kill Monsieur Boissegur or—me!"

When the secretary had gone Mr. Campbell idly drummed on his desk as he studied the face of his subordinate.

"So much!" he commented finally. "It's Miss Thorne again," said the young man as if answering a question. "Perhaps these reports I have received today from the Latin capitals may aid you in dispelling that mystery," Campbell suggested, and Mr. Grimm turned them over eagerly. "Meanwhile our royal visitor, Prince Benedetto d'Abruzzi, remains unknown."

The young man's teeth closed with a snap.

"It's only a question of time, Chief," he said abruptly. "I'll find him—I'll find him!"

And he sat down to read the reports.

CHAPTER XIII.

A Conference in the Dark.

The white rays of the distant arc light filtered through the half-drawn velvet hangings and laid a faintly illumined path across the ambassador's desk; the heavy leather chairs were mere impalpable splashes in the gloom; the cut-glass knobs of a mahogany cabinet caught the glint of light and reflected it dimly. Outside



Her Hand Still Rested on the Switch.

was the vague, indefinable night drone of a city asleep, unbroken by any sound that was distinguishable, until finally there came the distant boom of a clock. It struck twice.

Seated on a couch in one corner of the ambassador's office was Mr. Grimm. He was leaning against the high arm of leather, with his feet on the seat, thoughtfully nursing his knees. If his attitude indicated anything except sheer comfort, it was that he was listening. He had been there for two hours, wide-awake, and absolutely motionless. Five, ten, fifteen minutes more passed, and then Mr. Grimm heard the grind and whirr of an automobile a block or so away, coming toward the embassy. Now it was in front.

"Honk! Honk-on-onk!" it called plaintively. "Honk-on-onk! Honk!"

The signal! At last! The automobile went rushing on, full tilt, while Mr. Grimm removed his feet from the seat and dropped them noiselessly to the floor. Thus, with his hands on his knees, and listening, listening with every faculty strained, he sat motionless, peering toward the open door that led into the hall. The car was gone now, the sound of it swallowed up in the distance, still he sat there. It was obviously some noise in the house for which he was waiting.

Minute after minute passed, and still nothing. There was not even the whisper of a wind-stirred drapery. He was about to rise, when, suddenly, with no other noise than that of the sharp click of the switch, the electric lights in the room blazed up brilliantly. The glare dazzled Mr. Grimm with its blinding flood, but he did not move. Then softly, almost in a whisper: "Good evening, Mr. Grimm."

It was a woman's voice, pleasant,

unsurprised, perfectly modulated. Mr. Grimm certainly did not expect it now, but he knew it instantly—there was not another quite like it in the wide, wide world—and though he was still blinking a little, he came to his feet courteously.

"Good morning, Miss Thorne," he corrected gravely.

Now his vision was clearing, and he saw her, a graceful figure, silhouetted against the rich green of the wall draperies. Her lips were curled the least bit, as if she might have been smiling, and her wonderful eyes reflected a glint of—was it amusement? The folds of her evening dress fell away from her, and one bare, white arm was extended, as her hand still rested on the switch.

"And you didn't hear me?" still in the half-whisper. "I didn't think you would. Now I'm going to put out the lights for an instant, while you pull the shades down, and then—then we must have a—conference."

The switch snapped. The lights died as suddenly as they had been born, and Mr. Grimm, moving noiselessly, visited each of the four windows in turn. Then the lights blazed brilliantly again.

"Just for a moment," Miss Thorne explained to him quietly, and she handed him a sheet of paper. "I want you to read this—read it carefully—then I shall turn out the lights again. They are dangerous. After that we may discuss the matter at our leisure."

Mr. Grimm read the paper while Miss Thorne's eyes questioned his impassive face. At length he looked up indolently, listlessly, and the switch snapped. She crossed the room and sat down; Mr. Grimm sat beside her.

"I think," Miss Thorne suggested tentatively, "that that accounts perfectly for Monsieur Boissegur's disappearance."

"It gives one explanation, at least," Mr. Grimm assented musingly. "Kidnapped—held prisoner—fifty thousand dollars demanded for his safety and release." A pause. "And to whom, may I ask, was this demand addressed?"

"To Madame Boissegur," replied Miss Thorne. "I have the envelope in which it came. It was mailed at the general post office at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, so the canceling stamp shows, and the envelope was addressed, as the letter was written, on a typewriter."

"And how," inquired Mr. Grimm, after a long pause, "how did it come into your possession?" He waited a little. "Why didn't Monsieur Rigolot report this development to use this afternoon when I was here?"

"Monsieur Rigolot did not inform you of it because he did not know of it himself," she replied, answering the last question first. "It came into my possession directly from the hands of Madame Boissegur—she gave it to me."

"Why?" Mr. Grimm was peering through the inscrutable darkness, straight into her face—a white daub in the gloom, shapeless, indistinct.

"I have known Madame Boissegur for half a dozen years," Miss Thorne continued, in explanation. "We have been friends that long. I met her in Tokyo, later in Berlin, and within a few weeks, here in Washington. You see I have traveled in the time I have been an agent for my government. Well, Madame Boissegur received this letter about half-past four o'clock this afternoon; and about half-past five she sent for me and placed it in my hands, together with the singular details following upon the ambassador's disappearance. So, it would seem that you and I are allies for this once, and the problem is already solved. There merely remains the task of finding and releasing the ambassador."

Mr. Grimm sat perfectly still.

"And why," he asked, slowly, "are you here now?"

"For the same reason that you are here," she replied readily, "to see for myself if the person who twice came here at night—once for the ambassador's letters and once for his cigarettes—would, by any chance, make another trip. I knew you were here, of course."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

His First Day in School.

It was a country school. A small, bright-faced boy had just been enrolled, and this was his first day. The teacher pointed out a desk for him, and gave him a lesson to study. He took his seat, propped his knees up against the desk, with his feet swinging down underneath, and soon became absorbed in his lesson. He became so absorbed, in fact, that he forgot he was in school, and presently he puckered up his lips and whistled, first softly and then quite shrilly. The teacher laid down his pen in amazement, and cried sharply: "Who is that whistling?" The small boy looked up quickly, and then said, innocently: "That was me. Didn't you know I could whistle?"

Voting Machines.

Because some of the Buffalo voting machines did queer things with the figures on election day, there is an outcry in some quarters against them. Buffalo has been voting by machine for 12 years. The Express condemns the proposition to abolish them and go back to the old system, and the Utica Herald-Dispatch agrees with it and observes: "Utica, with its longer experience with the machines, will concur in this view. In fact, it would be impossible to persuade Uticans that return to the old system could ever be desirable."—New York Tribune.

The Other Way Around.

Mr. Angus—"If you knew how to cook we could save money." Mrs. Angus—"If you knew how to save money we could employ a cook."—Answers.

SUCCESS IN BEE KEEPING
DEPENDS ON EXPERIENCE

By Years of Association Keeper Almost Unconsciously Acquires Understanding of Habits of Little Honey Gatherer and Consequently Is Better Able to Solve Many Problems Arising.

(By E. F. PHILLIPS.)

The successful manipulation of bees depends entirely on a knowledge of their habits. This is not generally recognized, and most of the literature on practical beekeeping consists of sets of rules to guide manipulations. While the method usually answers, it is nevertheless faulty, in that without a knowledge of fundamental principles of behavior, the bee keeper is unable to recognize the seemingly abnormal phases of activity, and does not know what to do under such circumstances. Rules must, of course, be based on the usual behavior. By years of association the bee keeper almost unconsciously acquires a wide knowledge of bee behavior, and consequently is better able to solve the problems which constantly arise. However, it would save an infinite number of mistakes and would add greatly to the interest of the work if more time were expended on a study of behavior; then the knowledge gained could be applied to practical manipulation.

A colony of bees consists normally of one queen bee, the mother of the colony, and thousands of sexually undeveloped females called workers, which normally lay no eggs, but build the comb, gather the stores, keep the hive clean, feed the young, and do the other work of the hive. During part of the year there are also present some hundreds of males, or drones, whose only service is to mate with young queens. These three types are easily recognized, even by a novice. In nature the colony lives in a hollow tree or other cavity, but under manipulation thrives in the artificial hives provided. The combs which form their abode are composed of wax secreted by the workers. The hexagonal cells of the two vertical layers constituting each comb have interlaced ends on a common septum. In the cells of these combs are reared the developing bees, and honey and pollen for food are also stored here.

The cells built naturally are not all of the same size, those used in rearing worker bees being about one-fifth of an inch across, and those used in rearing drones and in storing honey, about one-fourth of an inch across. The upper cell in natural combs are more irregular, and generally curve upward at the outer



The Honey Bee: a, Worker; b, Queen; c, Drone.

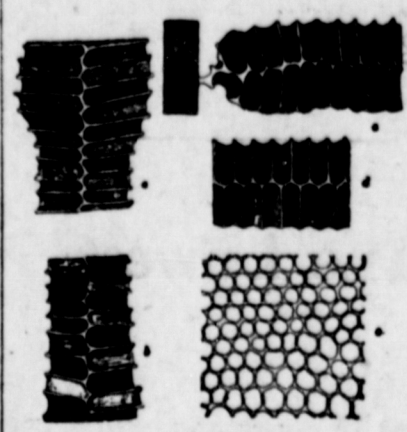
end. They are used chiefly for the storage of honey. Under manipulation the size of the cells is controlled by the bee keeper by the use of a comb foundation—sheets of pure beeswax on which are impressed the bases of cells and on which the bees build the side walls.

When the activity of the spring begins, the normal colony consists of the queen and some thousand of workers. As the outside temperature rises, the queen begins to lay eggs in the worker cells.

These in time develop into white larvae, which grow to fill the cells. They are capped over and transform first into pupae and then into adult

worker bees. As the weather grows warmer, and the colony increases in size by the emergence of the young bees, the quantity of brood is increased. The workers continue to bring in pollen, nectar to be made into honey, and water for brood rearing. When the hive is nearly filled with bees and stores, or when a heavy honey flow is on, the queen begins to lay eggs in the larger cells, and these develop into drones or males.

Continued increase of the colony would result in the formation of enormous colonies, and unless some division takes place no increase in



Comb Architecture: a, Vertical section at top of comb; b, vertical section showing transition from worker to drone cells; c, horizontal section at side of comb showing end bar of frame; d, horizontal section of worker brood cells; e, diagram showing transition cells.

the number of colonies will result. Finally, however, the workers begin to build queen cells. These are larger than any other cells in the hive and hang on the comb vertically. In size and shape they may be likened to a peanut, and are also rough on the outside.

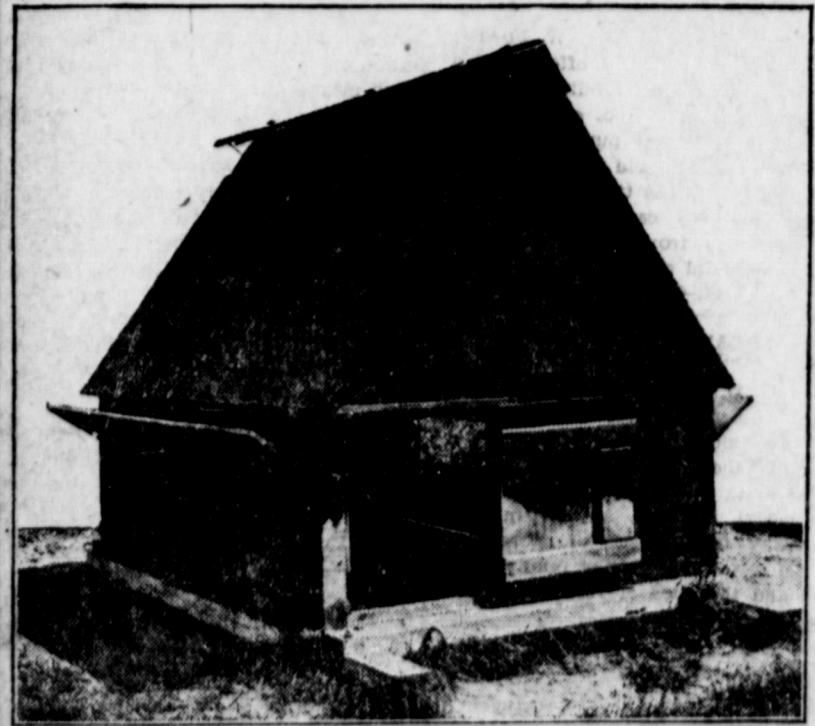
In preparing for swarming the queen sometimes lays eggs in partly constructed queen cells, but when a colony becomes queenless the cells are built around the female larvae. The larvae in these cells receive special food, and when they have grown to full size then, too, are sealed up, and the colony is then ready for swarming.

The issuing of the first swarm from a colony consists of the departure of the original queen with a part of the workers. They leave behind the honey stores, except such as they can carry in their honey stomachs, the brood, some workers, drones, several queen cells, from which will later emerge young queens, but no adult queen. By this interesting process the original colony is divided into two.

The swarm finds a new location in some place, such as a hollow tree, or, if cared by the bee keeper, in a hive. The workers build new combs, the queen begins laying, and in a short time the swarm becomes a normal colony.

The colony on the old stand (parent colony) is increased by the bees emerging from the brood. After a time (usually about seven or eight days) the queens in their cells are ready to emerge. If the colony is only moderately strong the first queen to emerge is allowed by the workers to tear down the other queen cells and kill the queens not yet emerged, but if a "second swarm" is to be given off the queen cells are protected.

COTS OR INDIVIDUAL HOUSES



Whether the large house with individual pens is better than the individual cot is an open question, perhaps largely a matter of individual preference. Each has its distinct advantages which cannot be secured in the other. Many of the best hog raisers are now providing themselves with both types of houses, and this seems to be the most satisfactory method. It is no more expensive in the long run, for all the buildings can be kept in use the year around. In such cases

the large houses are used for farrowing quarters and as soon as the pigs are a week or two old, or as soon as the weather permits, the sows and litters are removed to the individual cots. During the remainder of the year the large houses are utilized for sleeping quarters.

Oil Meal.

Oil meal will often prevent indigestion and keep the young sheep on edge.

JEREMIAH CAST
INTO PRISON

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 20, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Jeremiah 37.

MEMORY VERSE, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake."—Matt. 5:11.

TIME OF this lesson was B. C. 588-586, 18 years after our last lesson during the last siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, from the 9th to the 19th year of Zedekiah's reign.

PLACE.—Jerusalem, surrounded by the besieging armies of the Chaldeans, and suffering from famine and pestilence (Jer. 38:5).

Zedekiah had prophesied nearly 40 years (since 625) and was a prematurely old man.

Zedekiah was the last king of Judah, reigning 11 years. Nebuchadnezzar, 18th and 19th year of his reign.

Jehoiakim reigned six years after he had burned the roll of Jeremiah's prophecies, which, like the fabled phoenix rose anew and fresh from the ashes. He was slain in 597.

The first blow of the threatened doom of Judah had fallen during the fourth year of his reign, the first tolling of the bell of judgment which should have summoned the very dead in sin to awake. But they gave no heed.

Jehoiachin, his son, ascended the throne, a bad, weak boy, utterly unfit to cope with the situation. His reign lasted only three months. Upon Jehoiachin descended the full force of the divine vengeance incurred by previous generations. He was scarcely on the throne when the Chaldean forces, which had been ravaging Judea, were joined by Nebuchadnezzar himself, and closed around Jerusalem, and Jehoiachin surrendered at discretion. The arm of Babylon raised to strike his father fell on him, and fulfilled the prophecy against Jehoiakim. "He shall have none to sit upon the throne of David." Jehoiachin was kept a prisoner in Babylon for 37 years and was then released.

This was the second blow of divine judgment, the beginning of the second captivity, when 10,000 people were carried captive to Babylon. Among them were the king's wives and officers, and 7,000 that were strong and apt for war, and 1,000 craftsmen; and a large part of the 5,400 vessels of gold and silver from the Temple and palaces. The policy of Nebuchadnezzar was to remove out of the way all those who might be able to organize a revolt when he and his army had departed. Such men it would have been dangerous to leave behind. It would seem as if all this would have been sufficient to prevail on the people to repent and be saved.

Zedekiah, the brother of Jehoiakim, was placed upon the throne by Nebuchadnezzar, "a shadow king over a desperate band of men. During the first nine years of his reign the nation, instead of embracing the opportunity of repentance, plunged more deeply into folly. The dregs of the people, left behind in Jerusalem, laid this flattering unction to their souls: 'We have been spared by Jehovah, therefore we are righteous in his sight.'"

During a brief respite while Nebuchadnezzar left Jerusalem free while he fought the Egyptians Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin. His home was at Anathoth in Benjamin, three or four miles north of the city. It was apparently to secure his share of the tithes and produce of the Levitical glebe of the village, due to him as one of its priests. Knowing that the Chaldeans would return, it was imperative that he should obtain the means of subsistence to take back into the city, so soon to be beleaguered afresh. Others think it was to secure himself in the possession of an inheritance. There was a natural rush to get out of the city after so long a confinement. Jeremiah went with the others.

When Jeremiah was in the gate of Benjamin, the north gate of the city, that by which any one would go to the country of Benjamin which adjoined Jerusalem, a guard said: "Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans; you are trying to desert to the enemy."

Then said Jeremiah: "False! A lie! I fall not a way to the Chaldeans." He was arrested by the guard, and brought to the princes, the officials of the government, who were wroth with Jeremiah. He had compared them to rotten figs. He was the strongest and most resolute opponent of their war policy. But for him they would have had it all their own way.

Jeremiah was placed in a dungeon under the prison building. Jerusalem was honey-combed with subterranean cisterns, vaulted or arched overhead, and cabins, vaults, the subterranean, arched spaces of a cistern, containing water.

At last Zedekiah, the king, secretly took him out to inquire: "Is there any word from the Lord?" Jeremiah replied: "There is." The word was: "Thou shalt be delivered into the hand of the king of Babylon."

Missionary illustrations are abundant in modern times. Witness the four fold growth of the church in Madagascar as the result of the cruel persecutions in 1849 and the two decades following, when Christians were flung over "the Rock of Hurling," a precipice of 150 feet, were burned to death, stoned, killed by boiling water or by poison. Witness the growth of the church in China after the fearful Boxer massacres of 1900.

And the heroism of the missionaries, so like that of the apostles of old, has elevated the whole missionary work throughout the world.

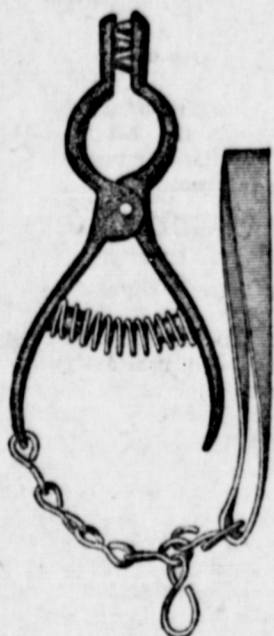
DAIRY



CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY

Sanitary Condition of the Cows Has Much to Do With Bacterial Content of the Milk.

The cows as well as the dairy barn must be kept clean. Experience has shown that the sanitary condition of the cows has as much to do with the bacterial content of the milk as any other factor. The method used in certified milk dairies is first to place



Cow-Tail Holder.

the cows in a stall according to their size, to have sufficient bedding to keep them clean and comfortable to keep the hair short in the region of the udder, groom the cows every day, to wash them before every milking with clean, warm water and a brush, and just before milking each cow to clean the udder again with a clean, wet towel.

During fly time the tails of the cows to be milked are fastened with cow-tail holders, such as the one shown in the illustration. The pincers snap around the cow's tail and the rubber band is passed around the leg on the chain.

After the cows are washed, a small chain is fastened across the stanchions under the cow's necks to prevent them from lying down; after they are milked, the chains are unfastened and the cows are allowed to lie down.

The manure is not removed immediately before milking, and nothing is done which will raise a dust, as dust is one of the most prolific sources of milk contamination.

HANDY TRUCK FOR MILK CANS

Illustration Shows How Wheelbarrow May Be Converted Into Useful Low-Wheeled Vehicle.

The illustration shows how a wheelbarrow may easily be converted into a low-wheeled vehicle or truck for carrying milk cans of large size. The body of the wheelbarrow is removed and pieces put in to hold the can.



Handy Milk Truck.

One man can handle a 100-pound can with this truck much easier than two men in the usual way.

MILK FROM DEVON WAS BEST

Celebrated Chemist, After Examination, Gives His Opinion as to Which Is Best for Babies.

Some years ago a celebrated chemist, after examining the milk of different cows, made the following report as to which was the best milk to raise babies on: The Jersey had too much oil in it, the Holstein too much cheese, and the milk from the Devons was the best, as it had more sugar in it and nearer the milk of the baby's mother, says the American Cultivator. Just then a young mother died leaving a baby twelve days old, and it so happened that the father read this report, so he rented a fresh Devon milk cow and fed the babe on the milk of that cow for more than two years. She grew up to be a fine, large, healthy young lady, and at fifteen years of age was two inches taller than her father, and in her class at school with girls much older than she was.

Silo Has Advantage.

The man with the silo is the man who has the advantage at this time of year when the dry spell strikes. Milk flow that is once decreased by dried up pastures can never be restored until the next freshening. Don't let the milk flow decrease.

DAIRY COW IN THE SUMMER

Fly Pests and Drought-Stricken Pastures Are Discouraging—Keep Animals Comfortable.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
The late summer months are the most critical time of the year for the dairy cows and the most trying time for their owner. Fly pests and drought-stricken pastures are discouraging to a dairyman. Everything possible should be done to reduce the loss and suffering of the cattle during this period. I find that it pays to keep the cows inside during the heat of the day and feed supplemental forage crops and a little grain feed.

The sight of a herd of cattle stamping flies in a drought-stricken pasture does not speak favorably of profits and comfort. I have never been in favor of growing acres of forage crops and catch crops for soiling purposes, for on the average farm it is not necessary.

However, it does pay to hold over an abundance of ensilage and cut either alfalfa, clover or corn to feed the cows when the pastures are failing. No catch crop exceeds these regular crops in the amount or quality of forage yielded per acre and when they are harvested in the ordinary way they will furnish the best feed for the herd during the winter.

In trying to save tons of hay and bushels of grain for winter feeding many men allow dollars of immediate profit to slip through their fingers, by holding back these crops for winter feeding when their animals are suffering and falling away in flesh condition.

It is far more sensible to cut and feed a portion of the green feed than it is to take the land out of the regular rotation and grow supplemental crops that are less desirable for soiling purposes. It seems difficult to impress it upon the average man's mind that the best winter feeding crops are the best selling crops.

MORE MILK FROM HOLSTEIN

Breed Does Not Always Indicate Good Milkers—Selection Should Be Made From Individual.

The breed does not always indicate good milkers. There are poor cows in all breeds and the selection should be made on the merits of the individual cow. However, the average Holstein cow will probably produce more milk than other breeds, but with a lower fat content than the Jersey or Guernsey.



Excellent Type of Holstein.

says a writer in an exchange. Should you desire to build up a good reputation for table milk in your town, it might be well to have two breeds. I have known of instances where half the herd were Holsteins, to furnish the quantity, and the other half of the herd were Guernseys or Jerseys, which helped to bring up the fat content of the milk when mixed before bottling for market. This will increase the per cent. of fat in the milk as well as give it a better body and color.



Mottled butter is generally due to improper working.

Udder troubles are frequently the result of bad feeding.

More sunshine for the big producers, more fresh air for the whole herd.

Sunlight and pleasant surroundings are great factors in stimulating large milk yields.

Dairy work is no longer guess work, but science. Simple, it is true, but all the same science.

When the cream runs off the spoon like oil and has a slight acid taste it is usually ripe for churning.

Salt on the casein in butter forms lighter spots and the remedy is thorough washing before salting.

A flimsy fence will not restrain a bull—and will cause no end of annoyance, especially in a busy season.

The secret of a big, steady summer milk flow is a generous and uninterrupted supply of good succulence.

The cow should have a capacity to produce more milk than she is called upon to produce in ordinary dairy work.

The cow should be fed so that she will produce a full flow of milk and maintain practically the same flesh condition.

From twelve to twenty-four hours before churning you should commence to ripen the cream, according to the time of the year.

Dairymen need not imply abandoning wheat, but more wheat on less acres. Both bread and butter should be produced on the farm.

Grading of cream is receiving more attention by the dairy press and dairymen than it possibly has in the history of the dairy business.

Ever notice how the dairy business booms when the owner is interested in this work? There is too much lack of interest among dairymen.

The Story of Lot

By Rev. Stephen Paulson

TEXT.—God delivered just Lot, vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked, for that righteous man dwelling among them vexed his righteous soul day to day with their unlawful deeds.—2 Peter 2:7.

These words bring before us the story of a man who was anxious to be rich. Let us recall the story and see what his overpowering desire for riches led him into. Lot was associated with Abraham from the first move from Ur of the Chaldees. With Abraham he tarried at Haran, and went down into Egypt, and returned from Egypt. But to be perfectly fair, Lot should be considered apart from Abraham. A face that is comely may suffer by comparison with one that is beautiful. So the character of Lot suffers by comparison with Abraham, and we will take him by himself. That he was a just man we have on the authority of the New Testament.

Crises do not make character, they only reveal it. A crisis came in the affairs of Lot. He and Abraham had grown to such wealth in flocks that they could no longer dwell together. So Abraham took him upon a high eminence and told him to choose any locality where he wished to dwell. And here it is that Lot's character is brought out in its true colors. He thinks he has the chance of his life. No consideration of Abraham enters his mind. He gets where he can look over the land, and then he chooses.

What did he choose? "Then Lot chose him all the plain of Jordan and Lot journeyed east; and they separated themselves one from the other. Abraham dwelled in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom."

He chose the well-watered plain in the valley of the Jordan because it was rich and like Egypt. He had never forgotten Egypt, with its great cities and wealth, out of his heart. He saw that in the plain were cities, centers of commerce, where men were making money fast. The only consideration that entered his mind was his own personal advantage.

You notice that it said that Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom. Why not "within Sodom"? Because he knew perfectly well that Sodom was a wicked city, that the people of that city dishonored the God whom he wished to serve. So he did not feel right about going into the city, but he would get near it for the material advantage it would mean to him.

But let us see what happened. In the fourteenth chapter of Genesis we read that Lot is living in the city, and he has become an important man. "Lot sat in the gate." He had become a chief magistrate, an administrator of justice, and one who extended the hospitality of the city to strangers. What a wonderful case of success. Was he not right that day he made his choice? Try him by the business standards of today. Look at Abraham. He is still pitching his tents up and down the hills and valleys, and that is all he has amounted to.

But let us not be hasty in our eulogy. Let us get all the facts. Lot had become wealthy, and he had position, but what had it all done for him? A ray of light is thrown on the story by our New Testament. We learn that Lot "vexed his righteous soul from day to day." Is that a condition to live in? He was living among people who did not observe common decency. But you know, all his property was there, and he could not get away. When men were saying, "How well Lot is getting along," he never had an hour's peace.

But what had Lot's wealth and success done for his children? Would not they be well brought up and well provided for? You know, the awful story of corruption and sin that came out of that life. One evening two angels came and warned Lot of the doom that was coming upon the city.

"And the men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any besides? Sons-in-law, and thy sons, and thy daughters, and whatsoever thou hast in the city, bring them out of this place; for we will destroy this place, because the cry of them is waxen great before the face of the Lord; and the Lord hath sent us to destroy it. And Lot went out, and spake unto his sons-in-law, which married his daughters, and said, 'Up, get you out of this place; for the Lord will destroy this city.' But he seemed as one that mocked unto his sons-in-law."

That shows the influence he had over his family. Next morning when he fled the city, only his wife and two daughters accompanied him.

Let me point out just one lesson of this story. There is success that ends in failure. Man can do a great deal without God. You may acquire wealth and position without God, and men may flatter you. But after all, what good is it? There will be no peace of mind, no abiding happiness, and your wealth and power will never accomplish any good purpose. It is right to desire success, but if you leave God out of the question it will end in failure.

So when you are planning your own life, or choosing the life-work of your children, your first consideration should be whether you and they can serve God in the calling which you have chosen, and remember that "godliness is profitable for the life that now is, and for that which is to come."

TRADE CONDITIONS

General Betterment Shown During Past Week—Some Expansion in Manufacturing.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

Moderate betterment in trade conditions appears this week. The extraordinary government cotton report, showing, with one exception, the highest July condition estimate for the last 13 years, caused some hesitation among buyers of dry goods, although the tone in this line was a trifle better both at wholesale and retail. Consumers of iron and steel constantly place moderate orders for early delivery. Mill operations reflect further expansion and there is promise of increased activity in the fall.

Rail Orders Satisfactory.

The railroads show more disposition to provide for needed equipment. Orders for rails have reached quite a satisfactory tonnage at the west, and plate interests have received a considerable volume of business from the transporting companies. In the latter division prices are unsettled. Irregularity also appears in steel bars, wire products and galvanized sheets.

Improvement in Dry Goods.

Moderate improvement appears in dry goods both at wholesale and retail. Curtailment by the mills becomes still more drastic with the approaching consumption. Exporters are withholding orders, but shipments to date are materially ahead of a year ago.

Leather Trade Unsettled.

New business in footwear continues conservative, changing style still being a paramount factor in restricting trade. Eastern manufacturers are receiving some fair-sized mail orders, and some factories are fairly busy with the current demand. Leather trade is unsettled by the decline in hides, and this has caused some buyers to withdraw their bids.

Bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States aggregate \$2,617,903,225, a decrease of 3.5 per cent as compared with the same week last year, and 9.2 per cent compared with 1909. This is a much less favorable statement than was made a week ago, when gains of 6.1 and 6.4 per cent respectively were reported. Decreased returns at New York City, where losses of 4.3 and 13.8 per cent occurred, account mainly for the smaller total. At cities outside the leading center there is a loss compared with last year of 1.9 per cent, but a gain compared with 1909 of 1.5 per cent.

Bradstreet's Letter Said:

There is still considerable irregularity in trade conditions, due to cautiousness and fears of crop damage, but basic conditions and the advance of the year tend to work for a little further improvement. While merchants continue to feel their way, sentiment as to fall trade is improving slightly, and at some of the larger centers jobbers and wholesale dealers have done a rather better business with outside merchants, who are beginning to come to market.

Business Failures and Export Trade.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending August 3 were 208, against 238 last week, 166 in the like week of 1910, 184 in 1909, 205 in 1908 and 157 in 1907.

Wheat—including flour—exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending August 3, aggregate 3,321,308 bush, against 2,514,204 bush last week and 1,275,730 bush this week last year. For the five weeks ending August 3 exports are 10,660,375 bush, against 6,323,743 bush in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 322,781 bush, against 350,098 bush last week and 419,154 bush in 1910. For the five weeks ending August 3 corn exports are 3,081,808 bush, against 1,717,625 bush last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$3.90a4.20, do family \$3.90a4.20, low grade \$2.40a 2.50, hard patent \$4.90a5.25, do fancy \$4.15a4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red 85a 89c, No. 3 red 85a85a½c, No. 4 red 79a81c. Corn—No. 2 white 68a69c, No. 3 white 68a68½c, No. 2 yellow 67a68c, No. 3 yellow 67a67½c, No. 2 mixed 67a67½c, No. 3 mixed 66a67c. Oats—No. 2 white 41a41½c, standard white 40a41c, No. 3 white 40a40½c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5a5.90, butcher steers, extra \$7.65a8.55, good to choice \$4.85a5.60, heifers, extra \$5.50a5.60, good to choice \$4.60a5.40, cows, extra \$4.50a4.60, good to choice \$2.75a4.40, canners \$1.25a2.50. Bulls—Bologna \$3.50a4, extra \$4a4.35. Calves—Extra \$7.25, fair to good \$6.75a7, common and large \$3a6.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.55a7.60, mixed packers \$7.40a7.55, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$6a6.65, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.50a7.30. Sheep—Extra \$3.40a3.50, good to choice \$2.75a3.35. Lambs—Extra \$6.90a7.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 10½c, spring chickens 13c, ducks 12c, turkeys 15c, geese 5a7c. Eggs—Prime firsts 17c, firsts 15½c. Butter—Creamery, extra 28½c, firsts 24c, fancy dairy 18c. Apples—Fancy, \$1.50a2.25 hamper, choice \$1.50a2.25 hamper. Carrots—Homegrown 12½a15c a doz. Celery—Michigan \$1.50a1.75 crate. Eggplants—\$2.50a2.75 crate. Honey—\$3.75a4 crate. Lemons—California \$3.50a4.50. Onions—Louisville, \$2.25a2.50 bbl. Oranges—\$2.25a2.50 bbl. Potatoes—Eastern \$4a4.50 bbl.

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BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911.	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911.	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
ard, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912.	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912.	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912.	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912.	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. Walter Morton, BEREA, KY.

